PRICES GOING UP.
Owing to the present Exchange of £ which is now pre-war level, and the prices in England still being high, our new stock will have to be offered at higher prices in future. Old prices still in force till the present stock lasts.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
East Street, POONA.

EDITED BY
B. G. HORNIMAN, 1918—21

The Bombay Chronicle

THIS IS YOUR CHANCE.
To purchase High Grade Quality Cycles & Motor Cycles at previous prices. Cycles from Rs. 135 to Rs.285. Motor Cycles from Rs. 1150 to Rs. 1750. Quotations on request.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
East Street, POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY
BENJAMIN GUY HORNIMAN & SYED ABDULLAH BREVI

VOL. IX NO. 20 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, MARCH 25, 1921. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England,)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Sailing to Plymouth & London, calling at Marseilles

Date	Steamers.	Tons
27th Mar	CHINA (c)	7,952
26th ,,	NARKUNDA (a)	10,118
2nd April	KALYAN	8,067
20th ,,	CALEDONIA (b)	7,572
23rd ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
23rd ,,	MANTUA (a)	10,902
30th ,,	SOMALI	6,704
7th May	SICILIA	6,702
14th ,,	MALDERA	158.15
21st ,,	MOREA (a)	10,890
28th ,,	CALEDONIA	7,572

(a) "Narkunda", "Mantua", "Morea"—Through steamers from Australia. Only have limited accommodation available for passengers from Bombay.

(b) "Caledonia," "China"—Terminate voyages at Marseilles, but Special Railway Facilities will be arranged in connection with these ships.

P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN—The running of this train via Boulogne will be resumed commencing with the "Kaisar-i-Hind" leaving Bombay on the 16th April. The train is composed of Sleeping, Baggage and Restaurant Cars and accommodation is limited to 96 passengers. Fare £12/19/0 inclusive Sleeper.

DOGS.—Under no circumstances can Dogs be conveyed by the Company's passenger carrying steamers.

British India Company's Sailing to Port Said and Plymouth only.

Date	Steamer	Tons
20th April	MASHOBRA	8,288
20th May	MANDALLA	8,246

Sailings to Straits, China and Australia.

Date.	Steamers.	Remarks.
25th Mar	MOREA	Calls Colombo, Fremantle Adelaide Melbourne & Sydney.

Sailings to Africa, Karachi and Persian Gulf

Date	Steamer	Remark
17th March	BARJORA	P'gulf Ports.
18th ,,	LINGUA	Karachi direct.
9th ,,	VARDA	Basra direct.
31st ,,	LHASA	Karachi via Kadhiawar Coast Ports.
22nd ,,	KARAGOLA	E. & S. Africa via Pore Bunder.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage by P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Dep
Tsushima Maru	Y. Okuno	6,746	12th Mar.	24th Mar
Dalgoa Maru	A. Kusakari	7,148	18th Mar	29th Mar
†Tomiura Maru	J. WADA	3,821	th Mar	28th Mar
Bombay Maru	S. IRIE	4,362	10th Apr	22nd Apl

† This steamer arrives from New York and sails for Calcutta via Colombo and Madras.

For freight and passage apply to
S. YAGAMI,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Ganges Maru	T. Inoue.	26th Feb.	12th Mar.
Siam Maru	S. Kondo	20th Mar.	10th April
Malay Maru	T. Shimazaki	12th April.	22nd Ap.
Kasado Maru	W. Miura	28th April	10th May.
Kudoa Maru	E. Yano	3rd April.	14th May.

For freight and passages, etc., apply to
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

CONSTITUTED under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920, for the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Madras and the Bank of Bombay.

In accordance with the terms and conditions of the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920, the undertakings and business of the
Bank of Bengal,
Bank of Madras,
Bank of Bombay,
were transferred to and taken over by the Imperial Bank of India on the 27th of January, 1921, and all communications which otherwise would have been addressed to any of the above Banks should now be addressed to the Imperial Bank of India.

Sir N. H. Y. WARREN,
Sir ROBERT AITKEN,
Managing Governors.
S. A. H. SITWELL,
Secretary and Treasurer,
Bengal.
N. M. MURRAY,
Secretary and Treasurer,
Madras.
E. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer,
Bombay.
O 7924

THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL 62,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 40,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL 9,998,329

DIRECTORS:
Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakordas, C.I.E., M.B.E.
Mangaldas G. Parekh, Esq.
Chamanlal G. Parekh, Esq.
Hormasji Manekji Mehta, Esq.
Surji Vallabhdas, Esq.
S. F. Mulla, Esq.
Jeshingbhai Ujamshi, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—AHMEDABAD.
Local Sub-Branch—Station Branch.
Bombay Branch.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 3 per cent. per annum from January to June, and 2½ per cent. from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 special arrangements are to be made.

DEPOSITS for long and short periods are received on favourable terms.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed 4 per cent.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.

For further information and rules of business apply to the Bank's manager in charge of the Bombay Branch. Mr. Tricumlal N. Mody No. 50-52 Churchgate Street.

GIRDHARDAS & SONS,
Managing Agents.

THE
SUMIMOTO BANK,
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen 70,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Yen 40,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Yen 14,200,000
HEAD OFFICE, OSAKA.
BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotombori	Kyoto	Semba
Hanta	London	Shanghai
Hankow	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Toriaburacho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Nihama	Yansi
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum assured amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and far shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

T. SATO.
Manager.
50-52 Church Gate Street, Fort.
Post Box No. 889.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....Rs. 7,58,75,150
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....Rs. 1,51,51,016/4/
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 8,50,000/
BRANCHES, London, Calcutta, Delhi, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow. Madras, Rangoon.
SUB-BRANCHES—
Bombay—Share Bazar, 20 Apollo Street. Shroff Bazaar, 237, Chaik Memon Street, and Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.
Lucknow—Amirabad and Chandausi.
Cawnpore—Hathras.
London Office 2, Bishopsgate.
London, E. C.
Sir D. J. Tata Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1,00,000/ at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/ interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Saving Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

E. D. E. BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.
BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE.
BANK STREET
SUB-BRANCHES.
BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to any one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. A. DON
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE BANK OF MORVI LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY).
HEAD OFFICE:—Fort, Bombay.
BRANCH:—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) and Surat.
LONDON AGENTS The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
Subscribed Capital .....Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital .....Rs. 40,00,000
Reserve liability for calls ...Rs. 60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds .....Rs. 2,63,000
CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Interest at 2 per cent. all round the year on sums of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.
SAVING BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent
STERLING DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.
GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.
STOCKS and SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.
All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

C. I. PAREKH & CO.,
Agents.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital £1,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,250,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... £ 750,000
Reserve Fund £1,250,000
HEAD OFFICE.
14, Gracechurch Street, London, N. E.
LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bhru	Rangoon
Galle	(Kalantan)	Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

E. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK, LIMITED.
Head Office—APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Branch:—MUMBADEVI (in the City).
AUTHORIZED & ISSUED CAPITAL

	Rs.
TAL	10,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	10,00,000
RESERVE FUND	97,407
CONTINGENCY FUND	1,15,700

DIRECTORS.
Sir Goculdas Kahandas Parekh, Kt. Chairman.
The Hon. Mr. Mahomed Hajeebhoy, (Messrs Hajeebhoy Laljii & Co.).
B. K. Ghose, Esq.
Lalji Govindji, Esq. (Messrs. Bhucandas Govandji & Co.).
Naranji Dayal, Esq. (Messrs. Premchan Chhaganlal & Co.).
Krishnadas Goverdhandas Madiwala, (Messrs Sakharam Mancharam).
Gopaldas Tricumji Jivandas, Esq. (Messrs Tricumji Jivandas), Managing Director.
CURRENT DEPOSITS—Interest allowed at 3 per cent. annum on Rs. 500 to Rs 1,00,000.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Interest allowed at 5 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Interest allowed at per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 and upwards for twelve months. Rates for short term deposit may be ascertained from the Bank.
LOANS, CASH CREDITS AND OVER DRAFTS given on approved sequrities.
LOCAL DEMANDS BILLS collected free of charge.
Copies of rules may be obtained from the Bank on application.

GOPALDAS TRICAMJI,
Managing Director.

BANKING.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

	Rs.
AUTHOR. CAPITAD	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	2,97,61,500
CALLED-UP CAPITAL	60,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 15-8-20	59,76,150

HEAD OFFICE:
7, Mursban Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street. Share Bazar, Rogay Building, Apollo Street.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figures. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS:—received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANKS. Interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.
SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.
Banking business of every description transacted.

A. E. OLIPHANT.
Ag. Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND, £2,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND ...$21,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000
HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE, 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 49, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES.

Agency	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Manchea	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yiloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

E. E. WILSON,
Agent.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISH 1886.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Reserved Fund ..... Yen 56,800,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fentien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lions, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Riddo Jangiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Surabayo, Sydney, Tientsin, Hamburg, Saigon
Branches:—
Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingau, Vladivostock.
CURRENT DEPOSIT Accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interests is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

M. OTSUKA,
Manager.
Post Box No. 884.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK LTD
(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE:—4, Crosby Square, London E. C. 3.
BRANCHES.
Amara, Baghdad, Bahrein, Basrah, Basrah City, Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Hillah, Mosul.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL £2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL .....£ 997,662
RESERVE FUND .....£ 225,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,002,338
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman.
The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR BURLEIGH, Kt.
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.
J. S. HASKELL, Esq.
Sir J. Leigh Wood, K.B.E.
James H. Batty, Esqr.
G. Bromley Martin, Esq.
Emile Francqui, Esqr.
Meyer Sassoon, Esqr.
BOMBAY COMMITTEE.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart.
Nerottam Morarjee Goculdas, Esq.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate St

THE
WESTERN INDIA TANNERIES LTD.
(PANDIT, KAZI & Co.,)
SUNDRY EXPORT & IMPORT DEPARTMENT.
Sole Agents for the famous "Kronex" Rubber Soles and Heals and various Shoe specialities Importers of High class Suit case and Trunk Fittings and Locks.
[Particulars on application. Trade only.
Telegram: "FASTKIP" Post Box No. 403, BOMBAY
Offices:—Krishna Building, Hornby Rd., (Near Empire Cinema.)

THE SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.
SHILOTRI BANK BUILDINGS, Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK
5%
Investments mainly in or against Terminable: "Government Securities and in securities admitted by the Insurance and the Trust Acts, thus Eliminating altogether, or Minimising to the lowest degree the danger of Loss or of Depreciation of Assets
It is not the bulk of Assets, but the Quality of Assets that counts for the Investor seeking a place for his unemployed balances.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS 3% FIXED DEPOSITS 5% to 6½%
Apply to:— DR. PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRI, Managing-Director.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LTD.
HEAD OFFICE:
6/7, Clive St., Calcutta.
MARTIN & Co.
Managing Agents
Incorporated in India 1907.
INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY.
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXACIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to
BHUGWANDAS NIRMALDAS, Branch Secretary
Bunder Road, Karachi,
M. S. HOCSAIN, Chief Agent,
Residency Main Road, Hyderabad (Deccan)
G. N. B VAZ,
Branch Secretary:
LIPTON'S BUILDINGS,
33 Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH,
Resident Manager, Calcutta.

5 %
WHY SAVE MONEY?
? ? ?
Because it is THE BEST FRIEND in time of need.
Because the coppers saved daily will provide for the education or marriage of your son or daughter when they are of age.
You can open a Savings Bank account with

Annas	and upwards and it will earn	% Per Annum

Open the account to-day at the
INDUSTRIAL & EXCHANGE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
7 A, Fort Street, opp. G. P. O., BOMBAY.
POST BOX 22. BRANCH—KARACHI. PHONE 5303

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED
ESTABLISH 19TH MAY, 1913.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital authorized	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	49,28,900	0	0
Capital Paid-up	18,33,254	15	2
Reserve Funds	15,70,284	2	0

Dividend of the rate of 14 per cent. per annum has been declared, by the Bank in paid-up capital.
HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hyrdabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Bombay	Jullundur	Montgomery
Calcutta	Jammu	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jhelum City	Patiala
Delhi	Karachi	Quetta
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Rawalpindi
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gujra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hapur		Umballa City
Hoshiarpur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVING BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., all quotations are bought, collected and discounted.
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc. of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to.

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH, Ahmedabad.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	70,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK accounts opened on favourable terms Rules on application.

H. A. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

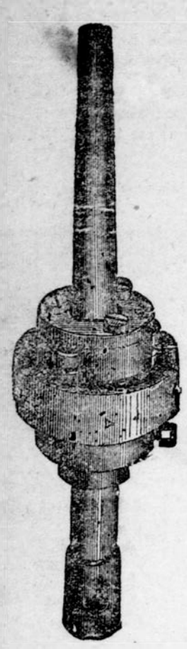
INSURANCE.

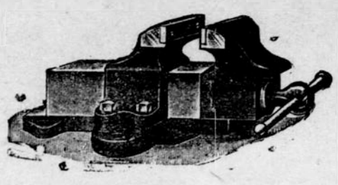
EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

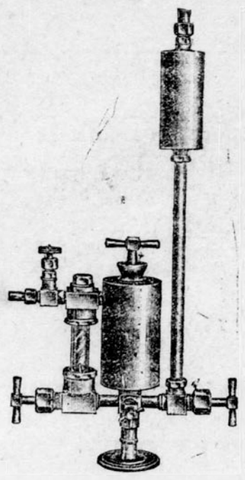
Funds exceed	Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds	Rs. 25,00,000
Annual Income exceeds ...	Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.
Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALBUM BHARUCHA & CO.,
Manager.







KURWA. .

AND

KAJIJI. . .

Shipchandlers, Ironmongers

AND

Contractors.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS

IN

Engineers' and Contractors' Tools

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Telephone No. 633. *Telegrams:*—KAYENKAI

Office and Showroom:

356-58, Abdul Reheman St., BOMBAY.

Enquiries & Correspondence invited.

"Pollock" World Standard.

Semi Diesel two Cycle Crude Oil Engines.

Latest Models.

Simple, Effecient & Reliable.

Most economical in fuel consumption Only Engine with a Crosshead Construction.

Sizes 6/60 B H P.

STOCKS HELD BY

MAJMUNDAR SAVUR & CO..

36, Churchgate Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

SHOW ROOMS.

Soneji House, Opposite Dr. Parek's Hospital, Sandhurst Road,

BOMBAY.

MORINAGA'S MILK CARAMELS

NUTRITIOUS AND DELICIUS

Morinaga Confectionery Co., Ltd.,

TOKYO.

MANUFACTURERS OF:

All Sorts of Sweets, Chocolates and Biscuits etc., etc.

SOLE AGENTS

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA Ltd.,

Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rangoon, Colombo.

Powell's Industiral Research Laboratories.

POWELL'S INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH LABORATORIES carry on volumes of Scientific Research Work. They produce a number of Chemicals considered impossible of being manufactured in this country. Their activities are of many-sided nature, the late titanic war contributing not a little in securing for them their present unique position.

Analytical & Research Work

They undertake the analysis of Water, Oils, Dyes, Ores, Minerals; Boiler Waters. Also the Survey of Chemicals is undertaken by them.

Manufacturers, Please Note !!

If you manufacture anything especially in the Chemical and Drug Lines, please communicate with the undermentioned for necessary informations appertaining to same. Please note that special attention is also paid to the solution of sundry manufacturing problems and the improving of formulae. Send samples of your products and you will be advised as to the requisite improvements and also our charges for the kind of work you would have us do.

Please apply to:—

Dr. S. M. SANE, B.Sc., B.A., Ph.D. (Berlin.)

The Director, Analytical and Research Laboratories.

LAMINGTON ROAD, BOMBAY.

N. Powell & Co

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS BOMBAY.

To H.E. The Viceroy of India.

YES. I LIKE

ASAHI BEER

SUPPLIED BY

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA Ltd.

SOLE AGENTS

BOMBAY.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 10 April, 2017

WHY SUFFER FROM MALARIA ?

There is now no reason why any person should suffer or dye from MALARIA, INFLUEANZA or any type of Fevers.

Hundreds of people willingly testify that

ADAM'S AGUE SPECIFIC

is SAFE and CERTAIN CURE.

They remove all trace of MALARIA from system.

It is natural Specific, perfectly harmless to old or chield and acts like magic.

M. T. Madon & Co.,

Crawford Market.

A FRENCH Remedy for CONSUMPTION and all Wasting Diseases.

BYLA'S EMULSION of COD LIVER OIL and LECITHIN.

A pre-eminently strengthening and restorative tonic combining in reduced volume and agreeable form the properties of Cod Liver Oil and Lecithin. An excellent preparation giving astonishing results in the Organic Wasting Diseases such as : PULMONARY PHTHISIS, every form of TUBERCULOSIS, SCROFULA, COUGHS, OLD STANDING COLDS, ACUTE AND CHRONIC BRONCHITIS, RICKETS, ANÆMIA, CHLOROSIS, NERVOUS DISEASES, RHEUMATISM, SKIN DISEASES, SORE THROATS, NEURASTHENIA, and in general all constitutional diseases affecting the nutrition.

Renew your Strength and Vigor to both Body and Mind by taking

Dr. ADAM'S Brain & Nerve Tonic Pills

(Speedy cure for—) **Nervous and Functional Debility, Physical Exhaustion, Anæmia, Loss of Memory, Brain Fag, Low Spirits, Confusion of Ideas, Loss of Vigor, Neuralgia, Headache, Muscular and Local Weakness, Palpitation, Neurasthenia, Premature Decay, Sleeplessness** and all other **Nervous Complaints.**

It thoroughly invigorates the **Brain Nerves** and Muscles—communicates a healthy tone to the System and gives Vigor to every organ—excites appetite and prompts digestion of food. Sold by all well-known Chemists at Rs. 3 per bottle.

Sold by all well-know Chemists or

M. T. MADON & Co.,

24-26, ABDUL REHMAN STREET, Crawford Market Corner Shop, BOMBAY.

STEARNS' CELERY NERVINE

In Rheumatism and Gout, Stearns' Celery Nervine relieves by eliminating from the blood through the kidneys, by its diuretic action, substances which are attributed to cause the diseases, thereby acting as a preventive. People who are subject to the disease should take a bottle of Stearns' Celery Nervine occasionally as an aid in preventing suspected attacks.

In nervous disorders and sleeplessness, Stearns' Celery Nervine acts as a tonic and sedative to the nervous system relieving sleeplessness and steadying the nerves.

Uterine and Ovarian disorders such as difficult menstruation, ovarian congestion and disorders of the menopause or change of life are relieved by the continued use of Stearns' Celery Nervine.

In the disorders of the Kidneys commonly known as Bright's Disease, Stearns' Celery Nervine aids the system by its tonic and diuretic alterative effect.

In blood disorders such as scrofula, pimples, blotches, etc., Stearns' Celery Nervine with the proper local treatment is a great aid in restoring the skin to its normal condition.

M. T. Madon Co.,
Crawford Market.

ELECTRICAL GOODS

ALL YOU WANT

TELEPHONES—ACCESSORIES

ALL TYPES

Chicago Telephone Supply Co.,

Telegrams—"CHIPHONE" Bombay. HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY. Post Box No. 459.

Kavi Vinod, Vaidya Bhushan Pandit Thakur Datta Sharma Vaidya's

(Regd.) **'AMRITDHARA'** (Regd.)

Cures nearly all diseases that attack the young, the mature and the aged (male or female.) It is beneficial even to domestic animals.

True Panacea for the world.	Wonderful discovery.
No Poison.	Great Disinfectant.
Best Family Medicine.	Used both externally and internally.
Cure-all of the day.	Elixir of Life.

Over 24,000 unsolicited Testimonials.

For full particulars send for "AMRIT" booklet free from

THE MANAGER—

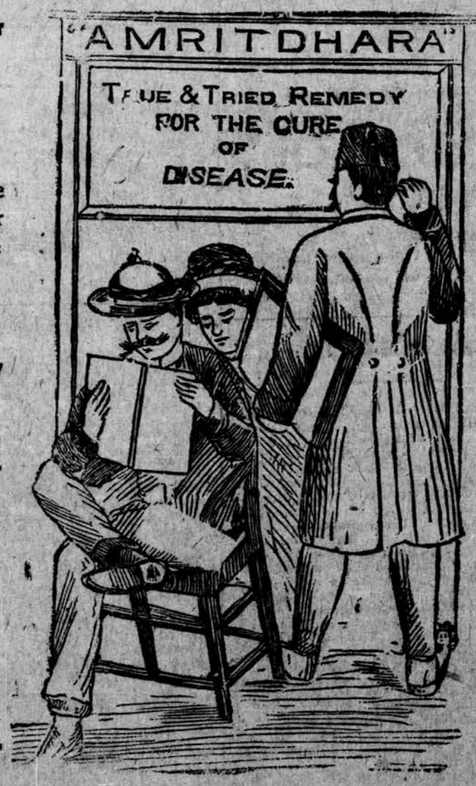
Amritdhara Pharmacy,

Amritdhara Buildings, Amritdhara Road, Amritdhara P. O., LAHORE.

Only postal & telegraphic address—Amritdhara, LAHORE

Bombay Agents—

Messrs. GULAMHUSEIN VALLYMOHAMED DEVJI, 173, Khoja Mohalla, Sandvi, BOMBAY.



SILK SUITING CLOTH
For one suit at Rs. 12, 20, 28 and 40

PLAIN BENARSI SARI
of Fine and Superior quality at Rs. 8?

LADIES' STOCKINGS
of Pure silk 72 & mercerised 21/- per doz

SOCKS
Pure silk 36 & mercerised 12/- per doz

HANDKERCHIEF 24" x 24"
Pure silk and fine quality 3/- each.
Price list on Application.

Shri Krishna & Co
Gai Ghat, BENARES CITY.

INFLUENZA-PNEUMONIA
Preventive and Curative
DISCOVERED & PERFECTED
BY
Prof. T. K. GAJJAR

Extensively used and always found successful, the cure begins with the first dose, and all symptoms disappear soon after. During the last epidemic it

SAVED MILLIONS

For prevention and safety it is always advisable to keep a bottle at hand. Price Re. 1.

Can be had of

KEMP & Co.

And other Chemists.

Prof. T.K. Gajjar's Pharmacy,
Readymoney Bldg., Apollo Pier, Bombay

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any irregularity of the System it can be promptly done away by their use. Those who use the pills at once, thank Martin's Pills. At all Chemists [illegible]

"TINCTURA"

Simple method of testing Tinctura is to write with it and after 24 hours put the paper in water, the itching of the written ink will be as black as anything and permanent. Other cheap inks will not even stand this test as they contain only colour and no fixing agents.

TRY A BOTTLE OF

"TINCTURA"

Price Rupee one only.

25% goes to the

Lok. TILAK Fund

FROM OUR PROFIT

Agents Wanted.

All India-General Agency,

419 Thakurdwar Road, BOMBAY 2.

Suppliers of NEW A. C. & D. C. Electric Motors and Dynamos, Standard Voltage, always IN STOCK up to 100 H. P. *wiring and installations undertaken.* Also Hand and Power Pumps for TOTAL HEADS UPTO 200 ft.

Prices defy competition.

THE INTERNATIONAL ENGINEERING CO.,

ENGINEERS & CONTRACTORS,

17-19 Elphinstone Circle, Fort,

Telegrams—Whiteseo. Telephone No. 3025

BOMBAY. Post Box No. 516

DON'T BE PUZZLED

Insist on Having Only

S. C. SEAL'S

INK TABLETS

which are brilliant and non-corrosive, cheap and best. Free samples to school masters and merchants. Blue, Black Violet and Green with fancy tin box. Each kind 15 annas per gross, Red Re. 1-8 per gross.

AGENTS WANTED.

SARAT CHANDRA SEAL,

1-8—Lakshmi Dutt's Lane,

P. O. BAGHBAZAR, Calcutta.

For the Well-dressed Man

NOWHERE

Will you find a better and more varied selection of SHIRTS, COLLARS, HATS, CAPS, GLOVES, SILKS AND CASHMERES, in fact everything from a collar stud to a dress suit, than at——

Open to all.

O. S. CASSIM BROS.

TAJ MAHAL HOTEL. APOLLO BUNDER.

AAS 199

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION. ESTABLISHED 1888. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc etc. Subjects—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

OFFERS invited for the sale of about 10 to 20 Cases of Japanese artificial silk of L. 150 Danier each case containing about 200 lbs. Delivery in Bombay in lots of five or smaller number of cases as desired by purchaser. Payment cash against delivery, 25 per cent in advance on acceptance of offer. No undertaking to accept highest or any other offer. Apply stating full particulars to Box No. 1961, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R2806

GRAND RAFFLE OF MOTOR CAR, &c.—Please apply for books of eleven Tickets to Messrs. HASSAN & CO., Indore Residency. C8765

EDUCATIONAL.

DUTTON'S 24 HOUR

EASIEST to learn write and read. Only 6 Rules and 20 Characters Complete Theory learned in 24 Hours. Practice quickly gives high speeds. Prospectus and First Lesson free from DUTTON'S 24 HOUR SHORTHAND COLLEGE, Gopalrao Mavji Chambers, Sandhurst Road, GIRGAON, BOMBAY. All other Commercial subjects also taught by Post. Postal Course in Shorthand now ready.

SHORTHAND

WANTED—A HINDU LADY TUTOR, Matric or P.E. for two Rajput Princesses in a first class Native State in Rajputana who will also act as companion to Her Highness Maharani Saheb during spare hours Apply sharp in person or in writing stating age, caste, qualifications, attainments, previous experience, if any, and least salary expected to Messrs. J. S. MEHTA and Co., 231 Hornby Road, Old Police Court Building, Fort, Bombay. R2805

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Second and Third ENGINEERS for Government Steam Trawler. Apply DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES, New Customs House, Bombay. C8770

WANTED—A PRESS-ROOM FOREMAN with a knowledge of Electrical Engineering and Printing Machines, Flat Bed, single and double feeders. State salary pected. Apply to Box No. 400, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—A HOSPITAL ASSISTANT, qualified from one of the Medical Schools, for a Mofussil Hospital. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 1949, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R2779

WANTED—A competent OVERSEER to supervise excavation and masonry work at Bhivpuri. Pay Rs. 200. Apply CIVIL ENGINEER-IN-CHARGE, Pipe Line, Power House, Bhivpuri Road. R2812

WANTED—An ENGINEER on Rs. 50—3—65 and a COOLY on Rs. 20 for the Steam Disinfector at the J. J. Hospital. Applications stating age, qualifications, etc., should reach the undersigned before 1st April, 1921. T. S. NOVIS, F.R.C.S., Lieut.-Col., I.M.S., Senior Medical Officer, J. J. Hospital. C8773

WANTED—Two LINO-TYPE OPERATORS for a Bombay daily, one to work on No. 14 Model and the other on No. 4 Model, the former must be a good job hand and quick in operation with a knowledge of machine parts. Decent salary to really good men. Apply to Box No. 500 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT by a competent Graduate knowing typewriting and able to take up any work. Solicitor's firm preferred. Apply with terms to Box No. 1958, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R2793

INDIAN GRADUATE, just returned from Malaya, Japan and America having acquired a fair knowledge in successfully conducting Commercial Concern seeks position an any Indian firm with varied experience of General Office Works, Correspondence and Secretarial work, etc. Bonafide credentials. Please write stating terms and salary to Box No. 1936, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R2729

WANTED EMPLOYMENT as an ENGINEER in P. W. D. Roads and Buildings, or Railways, by a young graduate of about 33 years, possessing active habits and Roorkee Engineering Class Training with nearly ten years practical experience as an Engineer in various branches. Please correspond with Box No. 1957 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." C8776

WANTED

WANTED—Three second-hand ROLLER CARDS in good working order. Apply KHATAU MAKANJI MILL, Byculla, Bombay. R2803

WANTED.—Wallwork's SELF-INKING CLOTH STAMPING MACHINE, Pulley 12in. diametre. State price and particulars to Box No. 1955, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R2794

WANTED—Second-hand 8 to 10 WEFT RING FRAMES in good condition and working order to spin 16 to 20s counts, any make. Apply with full particulars to the MANAGER, The Swadeshi Cotton and Flour Mill, Ltd., Indore. C8731

WANTED PURCHASERS for a Gin Factory of Sindiqe Gavappah, Civil Lines, Bellary. It contains one Steam Engine, 24 H.P., one Lancashire Boiler 100 lb. pressure, 16 double Roller Gins, one big Lathe, one screw, cutter machine, Godowns, compound, etc. Can be sold the whole or each of them. All are in good condition. Ready for inspection upto 31st March 1921. Apply to SINDIQI SIDDABASAPPAH. C8703

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—GAMMETER MULTIGRAPH No. 4, prints innumerable typewrite copies, etc. Rebuilt Oliver No. 5 with B. S and Tab Rs. 170. Slightly used Blick Portable with T. case Rs. 100. Secondhand Oliver Rs 100, Brand New Fox Standard and Portable Typewriters, Eureka and Tagger Ribbons Carbons. Repairs a speciality. STANDARD TYPEWRITING CO., 259/261, Hornby Road opposite Messrs. COX & Co. Fort.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Just opened one deep CANOE VICTORIA and a VIS-A-VIS at DADABHOY RUTTONJI, Girgaum, Gaiwari, near Kandavari, Girgaum. R2802

FOR SALE—One Ford Landau, seven seater, complete with Magneto and Speedometer. Apply to MOTOR ACCESSORIES SUPPLY CO., New Queen's Road, Bombay. R2813

A lot of new Kerosine OIL ENGINES FOR SALE, complete with water and Oil Tanks, 3, 5, 12 H. P. Price Rs. 700, 1,150, 2,350 respectively. SUNDERDAS & Co., Post Box No 292 Bombay. R2764

FOR SALE—A newly built two-storied house with motor garages, in good locality. Monthly rent Rs. 250/300. Apply personally to R. N. RABADI, 1, Chandan Wadi, Kopa Lane, Bombay No. 2. R2780

PAPER—Large consignment of PRINTING PAPERS in 20, 24 and 28 lbs. reams just arrived. For prices, etc., apply B. SITARAM & SON, Dadoo Buildings, Fort, Bombay. R2793

FOR SALE—New Machinery of all kinds Spinning and Weaving, Dyeing and Bleaching, at former prices. Ready delivery. Write to Box No. 1867, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." C8483

FOR SALE—6 cylinder, 1916 model, BUICK CAR, 5 seater, complete with electric lights and self-starter, requires painting, hood requires recovering, otherwise in good order, four good tyres. Can be seen at LONAVLA. Apply with offers to Box No. 1958, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." C8761

TO BE SOLD—6 ANNAS SHARE of the Inami lands at Tis, Taluka Kalyan, and Bamne, Taluka Shahpur, both in the Thana District. Tis is very near to the Kalyan Station. For particulars please see or write to K. N. DATAR, c/o Manager, Shastree Hall, Grant Road, Bombay. C8764

THORNYCROFT 4½ ton rebuilt (War Department Model) Lorry, fitter with vaporiser for kerosine consumption and hinged open sided cotton bale body, only recently taken over, Rs. 16,000 or near offer. May be seen and tested by appointment. Apply Box No. 1954, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." C8770

FOR SALE—Enamelled ware, office furniture, cut glass, electric lamps, Petroff pianos of best quality and tone, cloths, and other different kinds of goods made in Czechoslovakia (pre-war Austria) are to be sold at best prices by CZECHOSLOVAK CENTRAL ECONOMIC COMMISSION, Export-Import, 21, Elphinstone Circle, Nunjee's Building, Fort. R2800

GLOBE'S TYPEWRITER BARGAINS:—

	Rs.
Remington No. 10 Brief Size	220
Remington No. 8 Brief Size	110
Under wood No. 5 Latest, Leather Case	220
Oliver No. 9 Rebuilt Like New	200
Empire No. 2 with Back spacer	145
Empire No. 1 Fiscap Size. Visible	100
L. C. Smith Brief Size	195
Royal No. 5 Visible	125
7 Lbs. Fox Portable with case	165

Typewriter Supplies stocked. Repairs to all Makes of Typewriters. Terms moderate.

THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING & CO., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Phone 4869.

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE—

	Rs.
Fox Portable with Case, used few days	125
Corona Folding No. 3 with Case, Fine	160
Remington No. 7, 2 Colours, Rs. 110,	120
Empire 1, Rs. 100, Empire 2, Back Spacer	150
Oliver 5, American Rebuilt, like new	190
Yost 20, Latest, Brief, little used	250
Remington 10, Visible, Rs. 210, 240	275
Remington 10, Brief, Rs. 225, Policy	290
Remington 10, Factory Rebuilt, Brief,	320
Underwood 5, new, used few days	320
Remington 10, new, used few days,	360
Remington 11 Dec. Tab, Rs. 225, Policy	290
L. C. Smith & Bros. 5, American Rebuilt	275
Oliver 9, 2 Colours, Brief Size,	275

NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts, Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—MOTOR GARRAGES, opposite to the General Motor Agency at Girgaum Back Road, S. S. MAHIMVALA'S BUNGALOW, R2744

TO LET—GODOWNS, 90 by 25. At Mount Road, Anjirbaug. Inquire:—HARIRAM BHIMJI & SONS, c/o Dr. Shroff's Building, Mazagon. R2791

TO LET—Shops and Rooms in New building on the corner of Haine Road, just near Byculla Station and Tramway. Apply there or Rajaubhai Mehirally Khaduck. R2556

TO LET—Two MOTOR GARAGES only 426-432 Girgaum Road, Thakurdwar. With Telephone and Electric Light. Apply to:—DEVKARAN NANJEE, Nanjee Building, 17-18, Elphinstone Circle. C2804

TO BE LET—Bungalow at Matunga, three minutes' way from G. I. P. Railway Station. Block system. Apply 3836 'Phone No. or Box No. 1954, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R2771

TO BE LET—An up-to-date FURNISHED BUNGALOW, surmounted by nic Compound with Garden at Nepean Sea Road. Specially for Princes and Nobles. Apply MADHAVDAS GOKALDAS, Walkesh war Road, No. 4, Dadyseth Estate. R2759

MUBARAK MANZIL—TO BE LET spacious bungalow ground floor and upper floor at Reynolds Road, Byculla Club Back Road. Apply ALLIBHAI CHAGLA & CO., Kharak Bazar, Musjid Bunder, or Chagla Villa, Dadar. R2782

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD. AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing about	Remarks
Canadian conqueror	5500	21st March	Montreal
Canadian Inventor	5500	28th	Vancouver
Canadian Traveller	5400	23rd April	Vancouver

For particulars of freight, etc., apply to Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

MOTOR DRIVER'S UNION.

MOTOR DRIVERS' UNION, undertakes to provide expert and reliable Motor-Drivers. Please write to the HON. SECRETARY of the Motor Drivers' Union, Netia Building, Chaupati, Bombay, for particulars. C8720

NOTICE.

ASQUITH & LORD, LTD., beg to announce that their Establishment will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 21st instant and SATURDAY, the 26th instant for Stock-taking C8699

FOR SALE

YELLOW and BLACK BUILDING STONES such as Copy, Khanki Header, etc. For samples and rates write to THE CHANDAULI STONES AND BRICKS SUPPLY Co., Abdulla Building, near Railway Station, Kurla, G. I. P. Railway. R6059

TO BE LET FOR HINDUS ONLY.

TO BE LET IMMEDIATELY for Hindus only, Rooms in New Building at Parel, Poibavdi, on 5th plot on new Road (not named), opposite last but one Tram Station before reaching Parel Poibavdi Tram Junction. Rent moderate. Water tap, electric light and shelves in each room. Apply on premises or N. S. BANSHAH, Katrak Mansion, New Gamdevi Road. C8548

THE WADIA WOOLEN MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to the resolution passed by the Board of Directors of the abovenamed Company members whose calls (First or Second) are in arrears are required to pay at the registered office of the Company at Canada Buildings, Fort, on or before the 31st day of March next, the amount of such calls with interest thereon at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum from the day on which such calls ought to have been paid by them up to the day of actual payment and the members whose calls are in arrears are further informed that the in the event of such arrears of calls and interest not being paid on or before the 31st day of March next, the shares in respect of which such calls are owing will be forfeited without notice in accordance with article 25 of the Company's Articles of Association.

HUSSEINBHOY PILANI WADIA & Co., Agents The Wadia Woollen Mills Ltd. C 8731

LIMESTONE IN BHOPAL STATE.

EXTENSIVE DEPOSIT of stratified lime-stone, containing over 86 per cent. Calcium Corbonate and highly suitable for lime-burning and cement manufacture exist within a few miles of Badni Railway Station near Hoshangabad and halfway between Bombay and Delhi. Outcrop of Seam, about 40 feet thick and dipping 50, exposed for miles along hill side. Labour cheap and coal available from Mohpani 94 miles and Pench Valley 149. Bhopal Government willing to give mining leases on favourable terms to persons with ample financial resources and business experience. For particulars please apply to undersigned.

M. OBAIDULLAH, B.Sc., (Birmingham), State Geologist and Mining Engineer, Bhopal. C. I.

8693

CANADA TO INDIA AND JAVA PORTS

A DIRECT MONTHLY SERVICE from Canada to India and Java has been inaugurated by Messrs. Ellerman and Bucknall Steamship Co., Ltd., Steamers will sail from Montreal to Port Said, Port Sudan, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Singapore, Batavia and other Java ports as inducement offers.

Cargo will also be taken by transhipment for Karachi, Madras and Calcutta.

Rate of freight will be about the same as is charged from New York.

The following steamers will be loading at Montreal for India and the Far East.

S. S. "City of Agra", September.
S. S. "Swazi" sailed on 15th January, 1921.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

Messrs. W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., Parsi Bazar Street, Bombay 1922

SECOND-HAND MICHINERY FOR SALE.

WE have the following second hand machinery, in perfect working order and condition, FOR SALE, subject to being unsold.

400 looms, 36in.—58in. R.S., fast and loose reeds, by Coopers, Sowdens.

Butturworth and Dickinson, Keighleys, Hodgsons, Dugadales, William and Mills, etc.

All looms up to 42in., at £20-0-0 each.
All looms from 45-48in., at £23-10-0 each.
All looms from 52-56in., at £26-10-0 each.

3 Ring winding frames 176 spindles each by Howard and Bullough at 17/6 per spindle.

1 Pirn winding machine by Rt. Hall and Sons, 80 spindle at £14-0-0 each.

6 9/8s Warping Mills, complete with V creels by Howard and Bullough and Wm. Dickinson at £55-0-0 each.

3 9/8s Tape sizing machines 6ft. by 4ft. cylinders, single roller, sow box, direct driven, by Howard and Bullough at £350-0-0 each.

2 Plaiting Machines by Geo. Keighley at £45-0-0 each.

1 Yarn Tester by Goodbrand and Holland, will test up to 100lbs. £20.

3 Beaming Frames Howard and Bullough V creels boxwood bushed Hitchens measuring motion, overhauled as new at £65-0-0.

1 Yarn Conditioning stove, complete with weights and scales, heated by gas, at £18-0-0.

100 gross Ring Weft Pirn Bobbins, 100 gross Pirn Bobbins at 15 gross.

14 gross Warpers Bobbins, full sheilded, Wilson Bros., at £5 gross.

5 Drawing in frames, with rods, £10-0-0 each.

1 Large size Beck complete with piping, pump, top gearing, boil pipes, etc., at £260-0-0.

Prices F.O.B. Blackburn, including packing, freight and forwarding, etc., charges extra. No counter-offers entertained.

50 per cent. cash on acceptance of order, balance against documents in London.

Communicate with:—

JAGASIA BROTHERS, 78, Portland Street, Manchester.

Telegraphic Address: SURFACE, MANCHESTER.

Codes, Bentleys. C8654

PUBLIC NOTICE.

BENGAL SHELLAC FACTORY LIMITED.

AFFORDS EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY OF INVESTMENT, BEING DIVIDEND-PAYING CONCERN.

Business under entire Indian Management with Indian Capital, Indian Labour and dealing in Shellac, which is the monopoly of India

Expected Dividend 56 per cent. a year. An adinterim Dividend of 10 per cent. already paid after only three months manufacturing work at the start.

CAPITAL=RUPEES FIVE LAKHS.

Each share valued at Rs. 10 only of which Rs, 5 to be paid with application and Rs. 5 to be paid on allotment, also an admission fee of Rs. 1 only payable by each shareholder at the time of application.

The Company has a strong Board of Directors containing Merchants experienced in shellac under the Chairmanship of the Hon'ble Maharaja Sir Manindra Chandra Nandi, K. C. I. E., Member of Council of State.

USES OF SHELLAC

LOCAL—As cement and in making bangles, toys, sorts of turnery works, bracelets, for filling ornaments by goldsmiths, for fastening the hafts of swords, painted pottery, ornamentation of ivory or metalware, manufacture of grinding stones etc., etc.

FOREIGN—Making of electric insulators in aeroplanes, manufacture of shrapnels, explosives, gramophone and other talking machine records, micanites, lithographic inks, imitation ivory, oil cloth, boot polish, corundum emery wheels, and as a primary constituent in varnishes and polishes, etc., etc.

SHELLAC—Is a necessity in *Peace Time*, being an essential ingredient for articles of everyday use and it is a necessity in *War Time* being an essential ingredient of war material, and what is more it is grown and manufactured *solely in India*, while extensively in demand in *America, Europe* and *Japan*. The total *Export* to foreign countries is worth about *Four Crores* a year and is gradually on the increase.

The Share list closes on the 15th April.

Telegram: Lacsen, Calcutta.

SEN BROTHERS, LTD., *Managing Agents*, 55-58 *Ezra Street, Calcutta.*

NOTICE.

REMEMBER Sevakram and Company, c/o R. B. Raut, No. 99, Bapu Khote Street, First Floor, near Paidhoni, Tram Road, and apply for securing non-Government service or work in Firms, Shops, Factories, Mills or Bundels. C8762

NOTICE.

20,000 High Class Cotton Blankets ready for immediate delivery. Size 48in. by 78in. Khaki, Fawn, Grey and Red. Price Rs. 2/14 each, delivered to any part of India by post. These blankets are now being used by Europeans in India and Africa and continue to give universal satisfaction. Over 5,00,000 sold for 1921. We invite enquiries from the Trade. Apply:—

COLONIAL MANUFACTURING CO., Bombay Agency, Post Box 899, BOMBAY. C 7986

PROCLAMATION.

PROCLAMATION—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the SECOND SESSIONS of 1921 of Over and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on TUESDAY, the 29th day of March, 1921, at eleven O'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs and Oppressions, had, done or committed by any of His Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent upon the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And hereby given notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.

Dated this 9th day of March, 1921.

S. T. GILLUM, Sheriff of Bombay. C8633

FORD AUTOMOBILE (INDIA), LTD.

NOTICE.

THE STORES DEPARTMENT and REPAIR SERVICE STATION of Ford Automobiles (India), Ltd., will be CLOSED on the 31st March and 1st April next, for purpose of the Annual Stock-taking. C8744

TO LET.

LARGE GODOWNS AND SHEDS FOR FACTORIES.

TOUCHING Delyle Road, Parel, near Sir Shapurji Bharucha Mills. Apply, KUEMPEL SETNA & NOWROSJI CO., 9-10, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. R2724

RACE HORSES FOR SALE.

THE following RACE HORSES FOR SALE as owner giving up Racing.

		Rs.
1.	GOOD HEALTH, ch e g, aged, by Acclaim—BON VIN	75,000
2.	SPLENDID SPUR, bk or br c h, 4 years, by Prince Palatine—LADY JESS	50,000
3.	LOVER TRUE, br e m, 5 years, by Ardoon—WILD VIXEN	35,000
4.	KILT, br e g, 5 years, by Lomond—KILLINCHY	24,000
5.	MUCH MARRIED, b e g, 5 years, by Barcadale—POLYGAMY	16,000
6.	BRICKEEN BRIDGE, b e m, 4 years, by Bridge of Earn—CZARITZA	15,000
7.	LEOFRIC, b e h, aged, by William Rufus—GODIVA II	7,000
8.	PRIME BOY, b e h, 4 years, height 14/1½, by Cyllene More—IMP. GRACE	7,000
9.	FAIR FLOWER, br e m, 5 years, height 14-0, by Morena—YELLOW ROSE	4,000
10.	ROSEY TREAD, b e m, 4 years, by Tredennis—PINK CLOVER	35,000
11.	MAGICAL MIKE, br e g, 4 years, by Southannan—MAGICAL MAID	24,000
12.	GALLANT SPEARMAN, b e c, 3 years, by Javelin—GAME CHICK	15,000
13.	PILGRIMS PASS, ch e c, 3 years, by Chaucer—WOOD CUT	15,000
14.	CRIADILLO, b ch m, 3 years, by Bessemer—CREOLE	8,000
15.	BALGRAVEN, blk ch h, 4 years, by Black Douglas—DAM BY MUNDERAH	10,000
16.	AMIR ASWAD, blk a h, aged, 14-0.	7,000
17.	GLENCOE, ch ra a h, 5 years, 14-0.	8,000

Nos. 1 to 9 landed early last year and ran in Calcutta and Bombay.

Nos. 10, 11, 12 and 13 landed January this year.

All horses carefully selected and bought in Ireland and have not been hurried in their preparation and will improve with another year in the country.

Horses can be seen on application to Dr. J. Crawford, Byculla, Bombay.

For further particulars apply to:—

M. A. BEG, Esqr., Private Secretary to General Raja Sir Harisingh, K.C.I.E., JAMMU (Tawi), Kashmir State. C8736

50,000 HIGH CLASS COTTON BLANKETS

READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

Size 48in. by 78in., Rs. 2-4-0 each.
Size 48in. by 96in., Rs. 2-12-0 each.

IN KHAKI, LAWN, Grey and Red Colours. If required in white eight annas less. Delivered to any part of India by Post. These Blankets are now being used in India, Africa, Arabia, Mesopotamia by European as well as Indians of all classes and creeds and continue to give universal satisfaction. Over 10,00,000 Blankets sold in the year 1920.

Inquiries from Trade are invited, Apply:—

HARJIVAN VALJI, 17, Champagalli, Near Mulji Jetha Market, Bombay No 2.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ENHANCEMENT OF RATES FOR PUBLIC COAL, COKE AND PATENT FUEL.

WITH effect from 1st April 1921, Coal, Coke and patent fuel in full wagon loads, at owner's risk, loading and unloading being done by owners, booked on public account from any station to any station on the East Indian Railway and via will be charged at the following scale of rates, both in local and through booking:—

	Pies per md. per mile.
For all distances up to 200 miles inclusive	0.15
Plus for any distance in excess of 200 miles and up to 300 miles inclusive	0.13
Plus for any distance in excess of 300 miles and up to 700 miles inclusive	0.072
Plus for any distance in excess of 700 miles	0.060

2. The above scale is exclusive of the East Indian Railway terminal charge of Re. 0-8-0 per ton, which will be levied in addition.

3. Public Coal, Coke and Patent fuel booked to stations on Foreign Railways, which have adopted the above scale, will be charged at this scale on the actual through distance from start to destination and all terminals transhipment and other extra charges due, will be levied in addition. Public Coal, Coke and Patent fuel booked to stations on the Foreign Railways, which have not adopted the above scale, will be charged over the East Indian Railway at the above scale from the booking station up to the Junctions with such railways and the charges for the remaining distance will be levied as per the Tariffs of the Foreign Railways in force from time to time.

C.-D. M. HINDLEY, Agent, E. I. Ry.

Calcutta, 7th December, 1920.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.
DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE.

WITH reference to Bombay Government, Revenue Department (Development) Notification No. 373, dated the 6th September, 1920, it is hereby notified for the information of the public that Promissory Notes of the 6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan will be available for issue from and after the 7th April, 1921.

With effect from 1st April 1921, temporary receipts of the loan, duly discharged by the last holder, will be received by the Imperial Bank of India, Bombay, and at those branches of the Bank at which subscriptions were originally received, for exchange into Promissory Notes. The temporary receipts will be dealt with in order of receipt and Promissory Notes issued as expeditiously as possible but a few days will necessarily be required for the preparation of the Notes.

P. W. MONIE,
Secretary to Government,
Development Department.

Old Custom House Yard, Fort,
Bombay,
Dated the 23rd March 1921. C8796

THE TEESTA-KURIGRAM-CHILMARI RAILWAY CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of THE TEESTA-KURIGRAM-CHILMARI RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 6th April 1921 at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at Messrs. Payne and Co., the Company's Solicitors, at their Office in Mercantile Bank Buildings, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

By Order of the Board,
MUKUND DAS MUNDHDA JOSHI & Co.,
& Co.,
Agents,
The Teesta-Kurigram-Chilmari Railway Co., Ltd.

Bombay, 19th March, 1921. 2814A

THE TEESTA-KURIGRAM-CHILMARI RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Teesta-Kurigram-Chilmari Railway Company Ltd., will be held at the office of Messrs. Payne & Co., the Company's Solicitors in the Mercantile Bank Building Esplanade Road, Bombay on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of April 1921 at 4-30 p.m. for the purpose of considering, and, if thought fit, passing as an extraordinary resolution the following resolution, that is to say "That the Company be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act 1913."

By Order of the Board,
MUKUND DAS MUNDHDA JOSHI & Co.,
Agents of the Company.

Dated at Bombay the 19th day of March 1921. R2814

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the right of retail vend of country spirit for each shop separately of the following shops in the Town and Island of Bombay for the period of one year commencing from the 1st April 1921 will be sold by Public Auction at the Old Custom House Building, near the Town Hall at 12 noon (S. T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 30th March, 1921.

License No. 85; Locality Jail Road East.
License No. 99; Locality Duncan Road.
License No. 141; Locality Kamathipura Bazar Road.

These shops will not be allowed to remain on their present premises from the 1st April 1921.

2. The condition of sale etc. can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Salt and Excise, Town Custom House, Bombay, on any working day during office hours.

J. P. BRANDER,
Collector of Bombay.

Bombay, 19th March, 1921. C8757

FOR SALE.

BUILDING STONES such as Copry Khanki Rubble, Corner Stones, Metal Header, etc.

Also machine extracted "Sisal Hemp or Agave Fibre." For samples and rates apply the AGENT, the Powai Estate, 50, Medows Street, Fort.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
(Incorporated in England.)

ACCOMMODATION FOR FIRST AND SECOND CLASS PASSENGERS TRAVELLING BETWEEN BOMBAY AND LONAVLA AND MATHERAN.

IT IS NOTIFIED that first and second class accommodation will be provided on No. 41 Down leaving V. Terminus at 14-10 on THURSDAY the 24th, FRIDAY the 25th, SATURDAY the 26th instant, and 42 Up arriving V. Terminus at 12-5 on these dates.

Similar accommodation will also be provided on other Public Holidays if required.

A. P. GOLDNEY,
for General Traffic Manager.

23rd March, 1921. C8794

NOTICE.

WANTED—An OVERSEER or SUB-ENGINEER, pay Rs. 125—5—175 plus Rs. 60 conveyance allowance, and three SUB-OVERSEERS pay Rs. 60—4—120 plus Rs. 30 conveyance allowance, respectively. Those that have got experience of Buildings, Road and Survey works should apply. The appointments will be on probation for one year and thus confirmed, if work is found to be satisfactory.

A. R. PIMRIKAR,
Vice-Chairman,
District Board, Buldana.

2nd March, 1921. C8808

PUBLIC NOTICE.

MAIL, PASSENGER AND LUGGAGE SERVICES.

between

POONA PANCHGANI MAHABLESHWAR.

THE DECCAN MOTOR SERVICE, LTD., beg to announce that until further notice THE MAIL MOTOR having accommodation for only three passengers will leave Poona Station daily at 3-30 a.m. in connection with the Madras Mail. The usual Service for Passengers and luggage will leave Poona Station Daily at 7 a.m. Full particulars from:—

THE DECCAN MOTOR SERVICE, LTD.,
Poona
THE BOMBAY GARAGE, Apollo Bunder,
Bombay.

C 8730

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's s.s. "TOMIURA MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival from New York via Suez and Karachi on the 24th March 1921, are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this office for countersignature without delay, and take immediate delivery of their goods discharged in stream and landed at No. 1 Shed, Victoria Dock on payment of charges. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson & Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled for survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills of Claims are to be sent into this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

T. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Bombay Branch.

NOTICE.

OFFERS are invited for well season Teakwood logs of Raja Barari range best in C. P., 2 to 5 ft. in girth and 6 to 20 ft. in length. Also scantlings of any size sawn by our sawing machines.

Apply to DIWAN of Raja Barari Estate Via Timarni, G. I. P. Ry.

1805

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

OFFERS are hereby invited by our clients the Trustees of the Trust Settlement of the late Mr. R. C. Mody for the purchase of the unencumbered property at Lohar Street, subject to the said Settlement.

Intending purchasers are requested to send their offers in writing within one month to the undersigned at their office address at 56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, where further information will be furnished on application.

Our clients will not be bound to accept the highest or any offer.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

Piece of freehold land with dwelling house standing thereon, at Lohar Street, Dhobi Talao, admeasuring 67 square yards or thereabouts bearing New Survey No. 8242 and Municipal "C" Ward No. 2784 and Street Nos. 402 and 409.

Dated this 18th day of March, 1921.

SURVEYOR & CO.,
Attorneys for the Trustees of the Trust Settlement of the late Mr. R. C. Mody.

C8735

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SORABJEE
CAWASJEE & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.)

IMPORTANT TO TAMBA KANTA DEALERS.

SALE OF 50 BUNDLES YELLOW METAL SHEETS.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJI and Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 30th March, 1921 at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their sale Rooms the following:—

By order of the office concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting Purchaser Abdulhuseth Essajee of Vadgadi, Bombay.

Ex s.s. "Colaba."

50 Bundles Yellow Metal Sheets "Neptune" Brand 4 ft by 14 ft by 21 lbs. to 42 lbs. weighing Tons 12-13-0-14.

The goods are lying in F. Duty Paid Warehouse, Victoria Docks.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time and knocking the lot to the purchaser and the balance shall be paid and goods taken delivery of within four days.

SALE BY ORDER OF THE CONTROLLER (SALES), BOARD OF INDUSTRIES AND MUNITIONS.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will, by order of the Controller (Sales), Board of Industries and Munitions, sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 31st March, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Government Stores Depot, Hajjee Bunder, Sewree, the Government Surplus Stores consisting of large lot of hardware, leather goods, tools and other surplus stores.

Full particulars of the goods can be obtained of the Controller (Sales), at his office at New Customs House, Ballard Pier or of the undersigned.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the buyer and the balance shall be paid within 7 days and the goods removed within 14 days from the date of sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 25th March, 1921.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

To-morrow, SATURDAY, the 26th inst., at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

By order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, the unclaimed articles such as gold chains, one gold wrist watch, gold pieces, silver and copper coins, one lot wearing apparels, brass and copper utensils, brass thalis, on bag copper nails, kitson light, bicycles, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.).

1 second-hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.
1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.
1 second-hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.
1 grey Arab horse, aged, quiet in harness.
1 high cast bay arab horse, 14-2, 6 years.
1 14-16 H.P. 4 cylinder, 4 seater vulcan motor car with Dixi magneto, in good running order.

BONA-FIDE SALE

On SUNDAY, the 27th instant, at 2-30 p.m (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 32, Lamington Road, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved, E. P. household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, first rate pictures and oleographs, China and Japanese vases, cloth and gown presses, dressing and washing tables almirah, bedsteads, cooking utensils, etc., etc., the property of Captain P. Bouvet.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Jairaj House, 2nd Floor, south side, near Sassoon Dock, Colaba, valuable and handsome plain and carved E. P. household furniture, best platedware, glass and crockery ware, cutlery, old China, Brass and Dutch works, typewriter, etc., the property of the late Mr. P. B. Morris.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY AT FORT, CHURCH GATE STREET, CAWASJI PATEL STREET, OPPOSITE THE HONGKONG BANK.

Under instructions from Messrs. Daphtary Ferreira and Diran, Attorneys for the Vendors Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on TUESDAY, the 29th instant, sell by Public Auction on the premises at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), the following property:—

All that piece or ground of quit and ground rent tenure with buildings standing thereon situate at Cawasji Patel St., Fort, containing by admeasurement about 477 1/3 sq. yds. registered under Collector's Old No. 124, New No. 5053, Old Survey No. 420, New Survey No. 2953, and assessed by the Municipality under Ward A Nos. 1479/81 and Street No. 14, 16-1, 18-20 and bounded on North by property of Dhanjibhai Jehangir Davar on South, property of Hamabai widow of Nusserwanji Cursetji Dady and Jamsetji C. Dady on the East by Cawasji Patel St., and on the West by a passage and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Daphtary Ferreira and Diwan, Solicitors for the Vendors or to the Undersigned.

Sale on WEDNESDAY, the 30th March 1921, at 2.30 p.m. (S T) at "Rachel" Lodge Apollo Bunder next to the Taj Mahal Hotel.

Under instructions from the Executors of the Late Mr. J. BENNETT, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on Wednesday, at the above address very valuable and handsome household furniture, rich glass crockery and plated ware, dining table arm and without arm chairs, side board and dumbwaiters, electric hall lamps and fans, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, fancy cabinets, table ornaments, teapoys, writing tables glass door book cases, single iron cots mirror almyrahs dressing and wash hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, ice box cloth and gown presses headed door and window chicks, marble top tables teapoys cane sofa and chair, etc., etc.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SUNDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Balaji's House, Girgaum Back Road, next to China Bang, the valuable furniture belonging to the estate of late Vazir Saheb Bhaudinbhoy of Junagad (which has been brought to Bombay, for the purpose of sale), consisting of Bohemian cut glass mirror bedsteads, and cupboards, large Bohimian glass double swins, mirror, sofas and chairs, electric hanging and table lamps, cut glass, water fountains, solid silver hookhas, show cases, large glass chandeliers, figures, chairs, big wall mirrors, etc., etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTIES AT LADY JAMSHEDJI ROAD AND MANUWALLA TANK ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Motichand and Deridas, Attorneys for the Mortgagee, Messrs. Keshavji Rirji, Ratansey Hirji, Nanji Hirji and Coovrji Hirji, under the power of sale reserved to them under a mortgage, and further charge, dated the 3rd July, 1920, executed by the mortgagor Nathmal Hemaji alias Nathmal Hemraj, on account and risk of the mortgagor Nathmal Hemaji alias Nathmal Hemraj and free from the mortgage dated 2nd May, 1920, made between the said mortgagor and the said mortgagees, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th proximo, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises, the following properties:—

FIRSTLY. All those pieces of ground of Pension Tax Tenure, since redeemed, containing about 1,000 square yards with the buildings thereon at Lady Jamshedji Road, Dadar, Mahim, assessed under Old No. 243, New Nos. C.L.D. and E.L., Old Survey No. 360, New Survey Nos. 6A, 7, 8 and 8A, 1445, G Ward No. 1366 (7) and (8), Street No. 664 F and G, and bounded on the East by property of Ramkrishna Raoji Javlay, North of Ramchandra Bhaskar Javlay, East by Lady Jamshedji Road and West by property of Hareshwar M. Pandit.

SECONDLY:—All that piece of pension and tax ground, since redeemed, containing about 440 square yards, Lady Jamshedji Road, assessed under Old No. C/3192, Old Survey No. 366, New Survey No. 6/1445 G Ward No. 2304 (6), Street No. 664 (6), bounded on the West by the property of Ramkrishna Raoji Javlay, North of Vinayak Sadanand Joshi, East by Lady Jamshedji Road and South by a common passage and beyond that by property of Vishwanath Madan.

ON THE SAME DAY AT 5 P.M. (S. T.), ON THE PREMISES MANUWALLA TANK ROAD PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house and shed standing thereon and also together with the cocoanut and other trees standing and growing thereon, situate at Manumalla Tank Road, Mahim, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 5,255 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 85, New No. 3626, Old Survey No. 261 and New Survey No. 1418, and assessed by the Assessor and the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 4159 (2) and 4158 and 4161, and Street Nos. 520 and 521 (D) and 522, and bounded as follows, that is to say,

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.—(Contd.)

on or towards the East by the said Manmalla Tank Road, on or towards the West and South by the property of Bombay Wooden Manufacturing Company and on or towards the North by the property of Pedro Francisco De Souza.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their office at Nanabhoy Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 10th April, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Bandora Hill, opposite English Church, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood, plain and carved household furniture, rich glass, best crockery and best plated and silverware, dining table and chairs, side boards and dumbwaiters, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, electric lamps, drawing room suite, Chesterfield sofas and chairs, one solid mahogany, piano by Rom Bill, rare old coloured prints, oil paintings and water columns, rich old blue China fancy cabinets, writing tables, office chairs, glass door book cases, revolving book stands, cameras, single and double bedsteads, mirror door almyrahs, cloth and gown press, dressing and wash-hand tables, teapoys, easy chairs, etc., etc.

The property of John T. Fry, Esq., proceeding home.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 25th March, 1921.

MESSRS. NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & CO.'S SALE.

SALE OF OLD TEAKWOOD SHIPS FITTINGS, OLD IRON, OLD TANKS, OLD FURNITURE, BOATS, CABOOSES, ETC., ETC. TOO NUMEROUS TO MENTION.

Under kind instructions from the Director Royal Indian Marine, Bombay. Messrs. NUSSERWANJI SORABJI and Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 30th March, 1921 at 2-30 p.m. and the following days if necessary in the compound of Alexandra Dock, No. 1 Shade, Fort, Bombay.

Sale will be subject to the approval of the Director Royal Indian Marine, Bombay. Purchaser will have to pay fifty per cent deposit, immediately when the lot is knocked down to him and remove such lot within 15 days. In case of default the lot will be re-sold at his risk, if so occasioned, while he will have no claim to profit on such re-sale or to the amount of such deposit.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned and the same will be declared at the time of sale.

NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & Co.,
Government Auctioneer,
No. 71, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.

Bombay, 25th March, 1921.

J. S. MODY & CO.
21, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 5499.

AUCTION SALE OF 168 BALES YARN.

On TUESDAY, the 29th day of March 1921 at 1-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Messrs. Maganlal Parbhudas' shop on the corner of Kolsa Msholla, Tamba Kanta, Pydhownie, by order of Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for Messrs. Maganlal Parbhudas and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Gordhandas Nathalal.

168 bales each 400 lbs. Madhavrao Sindhia alias Sun Mills Yarn No. 20's.

Terms:—Deposit of 25 per cent. and delivery within four days.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE ON THURSDAY, 31st MARCH, 1921 AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, 31st day of March at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at No. 2 Carnegy Road, Marine Lines, Fort, very valuable teak and blackwood household furniture comprising dining table, arm and armless chairs, handsome sideboard, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meatsafe, rich glass, crockery and platedware, marble top tables, tiled and plain top teapoys, upholstered Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, rich carpets, pictures, table ornaments, handsome cabinets, corner cabinets, carved furniture, iron single and double bedsteads, mirror door almirahs, chest of drawer, clothes and gown presses, reclining sofas, folding arm easy chairs, ice chests, Baba garries, sweettoned cottage piano piano sette, hat stands, aluminium utensils, electric fans, etc., etc.

The property of Lt.-Col. E. Forbes, Major, proceeding home.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the date of sale.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 25th March, 1921.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR

TO-MORROW AT 6-30 p.m. only
TO-MORROW AT 6-30 p.m. only
SPECIAL HOLIDAY MATINEE

NEW DANCES.
NEW SONGS.
NEW ACROBATICS
NEW SKETCHES

A COMPLETE CHANGE
OF VARIETY

COLYER
and
HODSON
in a
MUSICAL COMEDY POT POURRI.

"AROUND THE TOWN"

ALGERIAN ACROBATS
In Comedy tumbling with performing Fox Terriers,

PATHE GAZETTE

PATHE PICTORIAL
First Time In Bombay
THE LANGDONS
Two Charming Juveniles in Song and Dance.

AMUSEMENTS.

To-Night

MESSRS. K. D. & BROTHERS OFFER
A SPECIAL EASTER FEATURE.
Selected particularly for this Good-Friday

"The Sign of the Cross"

A 5—Reel Photo-Drama breathing divine Inspiration and pulsating in every foot of the Reel with Hope, faith, Love and Peace.

(5,000 feet).

"The Sign of the Cross",
Starring the greatest of the Screen's Emotional Actors.

WILLIAM FARNUM

as Marcus Superbus, the Prefect of Rome, to whom the Piety and Devotion of a girl were instrumental in understanding the great teachings of the Lord.

A PICTURE OF DEVOTION AND FAITH

Staged on an elaborate scale of lavish grandeur, with detailed chronological accuracy of the Historic Era, when Nero Caesar swayed his terrible power over heathen Rome.

"The Sign of the Cross"

It is a story that goes straight to the heart of every God-abiding Man or Woman Ancient Rome in all its pomp and splendour was yet obsessed by the mortal fear of the ever-growing strength of Christianity. How the drunken beast of a Nero ruled his people at the points of steel javelins, how Christians were persecuted unto death, how a Roman hero like Marcus Superbus himself was at last converted to the teachings of Christ—all this is enumerated in this Drama with a Pathos and a Religious earnestness that will make you sit spell-bound.

"The Sign of the Cross"
Specially booked

Only for Five Days To-Day, SATURDAY SUNDAY, MONDAY and TUESDAY!

There will be Prize Shows Every day upto Monday, at 3-30 and 5-30 p. m. (S. T.), Rest of the Shows at: 7; 8-45 and 10-15 p. m. (S. T.)

A Comedy in the Programme,

West-End Cinema
(New Churney Road.)

LAST DAY OF THE
Second Week!

Messrs. K. D. and BROTHERS' Million Dollar Super-Serial.

"The Hawk's Trail"
(Further 6 parts—6,000 feet.)
THE SERIAL EXTRA SUPER-ORDINARY!
Feacturing
KING BAGGOT

The Screen's greatest actor in a Protean Role of the Great Characterization—KING BAGGOT—the idol of millions.

The Screen's Most Beatiful Women Stars—GRACE DARMOND and RHEA MITCHELL.

An All-Star Cast of Twelve Principals.

"The Hawk's Trail."
THE SERIAL DELUXE!

"The Hawk's Trail." is an exceptional serial and that it is not the usual rehash of old stuff, stunts and camera tricks. Because of its lavish production because of the high class story; the extraordinary personality of the "star" and the charm and loveliness of the two supporting female players, "The Hawk's Trail" will go down in cinema history as the "First Serial de Luxe"

THIS SECOND WEEK IS A WEEK OF REVELAITON.

REMEMBE R-TO-MORROW STARTS THE 3rd WEEK

"The Hawk's Trail"

The first noteworthy success in presenting a powerful hypnotic situation on the screen—introducting marvelous triple-exposure effects that will amaze, astound and delight you.

Last Day of the 2nd Week
TO-NIGHT
A side-splitting Comedy in the Programme

Globe Cinema
(Sandhurst Road.)

Tickets can be reserved at the Globe Cinema or at Messrs. K. D. and Brothers office, Govardhan Building, New Churney Road.

Five Shows on Friday (to day), Saturday, Sunday and Monday at 3-30 p.m. Prize Show); 5-30 p. m. Prize Show Then at: 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

6-30 TWICE NIGHTLY 9-45
By the special request
Marie Corelli's Masterpiece
"Sorrows of Satan"
"Sorrows of Satan"
The much discussed Novel that brought the Authoress to the zenith of her fame.
NO VARIETY TO-DAY

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY
4-30 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
"ANITA STEWART"
IN
The Great Drury Lane Drama
"IN OLD KENTUCKY"

YOU have never seen ANITA STEWART at her greatest until you have seen her as Madge, the whimsical, loving, hard-riding waif from the Kentucky Hills.

Special Holiday Matinee 4-30 p.m.

THE EMPRESS

POETRY OF MOTION
To-day Friday 25th March
at 3; 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
[Barker's Stupendous Production]
"EAST LYNNE"
featuring
Miss Blanche Forsythe
The greatest English Emotional Actress of LADY ISABEL

To-morrow Saturday 26th March
3, 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
"Last Days of Pompeii"

Sunday 27th March
3, 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
"Mysteries of Paris"

Monday 28th March
4, 6, 8, and 10 p. m.
"Romeo and Juliet"

Tuesday 29th March
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
"Queen of the Sea"

Wednesday 30th March
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
"Sorrows of Satan"

Thursday 31st March
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
"HOLY ORDERS"
Marie Corelli's Masterpiece

Friday 1st April
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
"MACBETH"

IMPERIAL

THE PREMIER PICTURE PAEACE OF BOMBAY.
LAMINGTON ROAD.
TO-NIGHT & THIS WEEK
Special Holidays Programme
FOR ONE WEEK ONLY
RUKMINI-HARAN
OR
THE TRIUMPH LOVE
IN 7 REEL
PRODUCED BY KOHINOOR
THRILLS LOVE HIGH TENSION DRAMA
PATHE GAZETTE
Latest News of the World

Next Week
PATHE SERIAL
RUTH ROLAND
IN
RUTH OF THE ROCKIES

TIME
5, 7, 8-45 10-30 p. m. Daily
MATINEES on Bank Holiday and Saturday at 5 and Sunday 3-30 5.15, p. m.
POPULAR PRICES
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE

MAURICE E. BANDMAN

presents

The Bandman Comedy Co.

TO-DAY GOOD FRIDAY

there will be no Company's Performance.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY

Special Reduced Price Matinee

"THE MIDNIGHT WEDDING"

BY WALTER HOWARD

Author of

"THE STORY OF THE ROSARY"

TO-MORROW NIGHT

By Special Request

The successful comedy in 3 Acts :

"NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH."

From the Savoy Theatre

SUNDAY 27th

SPECIAL Reduced Price Matinee

by Special Request

The Charming Successful Comedy in 3 Acts

By W. W. Jacobs

"Beauty and the Barge"

Prices:—Matinee at 5 p.m.:—Rs. 3, 2, 1, and annas 8.

Prices:—Night at 9-45 :—Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2 & 1.

PLANS OPEN AT S. ROSE & Co.

Picture Bill!

TO-DAY GOOD FRIDAY

at 6-30 & 10 p.m.

LAST TWO SHOWS

of the successful 5 Reel Drama :

"THE PAGAN GOD"

A patriotic Drama wherein the hero, an American Diplomat, succeeds in frustrating the efforts of Mongolian Revolutionists even at the sacrifice of his love.

A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT !

PRICES AS USUAL.

NOTICE:—To-day, being GOOD FRIDAY, there will be no performance by the BANDMAN COMEDY CO. Usual Cinema Prgramme will be shown at 6-30 & 10 p. m.

THE EMPIRE

TO-MORROW

TO-MORROW

Saturday 26th March

4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

THE BEAUTIFUL DARLING OF THE SCREEN.

Mary Pickford

Mary Pickford

Mary Pickford

IN

"AMARILLY OF CLOTHESLINE ALLEY"

BOMBAY'S POPULAR RENDEZVOUS

CINEMA MAJESTIC

presents

TO-NIGHT

and typical mythological production

SHANI PRABHAV

Vividly depicting the influences to the stars over the action of human beings.

SEE it To-night

Four shows daily at 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

Extra show on Bank holidays at 2-30 p.m.

NEXT WEEK

another Hindi production

VIKRAM SATVA PARIKSHA

a sequel to Shani Prabhav.

INSURANCE.

INSURE

YOUR

MOTOR

(CAR, CYCLE, LORRY)

WITH THE

BRITISH INDIA GENERAL INSURANCE Co., Ld.

Head Offices : 123., Erplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Agency Applications Invited.

THE

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

112, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY

CHAIRMAN.

Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.

DIRECTOR.

The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E
Sir Hukamchand Sarooposhand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarapanand, Esq., Bar-at-Law
Jamnadas Dwarkadas Esq., (Pragjee Sonjee & Co.)
Motilal C. Setalvad, Esq. Advocate.
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J. P. (Mooljee Jetha Co.) (Ex-officio).

Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.

Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies book to Policy-holders.

Application for Agencies invited from Influential gentlemen throughout India.

For particulars apply to:—

JIVANLAL DANTEY & CO.,
General Manager.

HINDUSTAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

CALCUTTA.

Second quinquennium Report recommends a bonus of ½ per cent. on the sum assured for each completed year on policies in the Ordinary Assurance Fund after making a special Reserve of Rs. 1,00,000.

Premium Reserve Funds exceeds Rs. 49,00,000

"The only Indian Life Office managed on sound democratic Lines."

Prospectus and forms of Assurance can be sent on application to Head Office or any Branch or Chief Agency Office in India.

S. R. KHOPKAR,
Manager,
Bombay-Branch,
42, Madows Street, Bombay.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: 7, Church Lane.

CALCUTTA.

This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.

Sound Security, Lowest rates of Premium in India—Liberal Policy terms.

"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."

For all forms of Assurance please apply :

P. BANERJEA,
Secretary.

RAE & CO.,
Managing Agents
of
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS.
Chief Agents.
Bombay Presidency.
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE

BHARAT INSURANCE CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1896.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow Bankipore, Poona, Bangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

	Rs.
Funds exceed	93,50,000
Annual Income exceeds	6,00,000
Claims paid about	27,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready adjustability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.

Pushing agents wanted all over India.

K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.

According to the Govt. of India Insurance Blue Book.

The oldest Life Office of Bengal.

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.

Established 1821.

Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 8,00,000.
Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee) is the trustee of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.

LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.

This is the only policy holders office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign office before assuring elsewhere.

For particulars apply to:—

The Secretary or The Chief Agents
302, Bow Bazar D. SEN & Co.
Street Calcutta. 1 Chowringhee
Calcutta.

COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON

Liverpool, 21st March, 1921

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	4,000
,, ,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	—
,, ,, Sales of East Indian	—
,, ,, Imports	—
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES :—	
Egyptian F. G. F. Spot	8 05
Sakels	15 50
New York, 11 a. m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) — noon call	
New Orleans 10 a. m. — May	11 96
July	12 39
Oct.	12 89
May.	11 48
July	11 88

London, 21st March 1921

Rentes 3%	58 1/4
Bar Silver Spot	33 0/8
,, 2 months hence	33
Closing Tone of Silver	Quiet
Discount, Bank of England Rate	7
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/ss	6 1/4
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	61/16
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months	7 1/8
,, ,, ,, 6 ,,	7 1/2
Interest day to day loans	5 3/4
7 day market loans	5 1/2

London, 19th March 1921.

Linseed Plate Export O.	£49,000 Tons
Afloat to united Kingdom.	£40,000 Tons

AMERICAN MARKET.

New York, 21st March 1921

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	9 000
,, Exports to Great Britain	6.00.
,, ,, to Continent	5.000
Futures at New York — May	11.88
July	12 26
Futures at New York — Oct.	12 76
Spot Cotton at New York	11.65
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	11 00
Futures at New Orleans — May.	11.33
,, ,, July	11.73
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	6
Demand Bills	3 91 60
Silver Commercial Bars U. S. Mined	99 1/2
,, ,, Forei	67 7/8

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS

Liverpool, 21st March, 1921

M.G. Bengal, Good	4.10
,, ,, Fully Good	4.60
,, ,, Fine	4.85
,, No. 1 Comra, Good	5.10
,, ,, ,, Fully Good	5.60
,, ,, ,, Fine	5.85
,, Broach, Good	6.40
,, ,, Fully Good	6.65
,, ,, Fine	6.90
,, Sind, Good	3.98
,, ,, Fully Good	4.48
,, ,, Fine	4.73

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, 21st March, 1921

Months	To-day's prices
March	7 73
April	7 73
May	7 85
June	7 88
July	8 00
August	8 07
September	8 14
October	8 17
November	8 20
December	8 23
January	8 25
February	8 28

Tone:—Quiet but Steady.

EGYPTIAN FUTURES.

CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, 21st March, 1921

Months	To-day's prices
May.	14/40
April	14/25
May	14/16
June	14/20
July	14/25
Aug.	14/40
Sep.	14 55
Oct.	14/75
Nov	14 80

WHEAT.

London, 21st March 1921

ROZARIO SANTA FE—62½ lbs.	£72/3
BARLETTA RUSSO—62 1/2 lbs.	£72/6
AUSTRALIAN—	£85 Quoted
KARACHI BARLEY	£70 Quoted
WHEAT Choice White Karachi, per 492 Do lbs. C. I. F. Argentine	£73 Quoted

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£14 1/2
Hongkong ,,	£96
National ,,	£36 1/2

WAR LOANS.

Funding Loans 4% 1966/90	£71 7/8
Victory Bonds 4%	£77 3/4
War Loans 5% 1929/47	£869/16
Consols 2½%	£47 3/4
Rupee Paper 3½%	£35
Indian Stock—3½% Sterling Loans	£56
Government Securities 3%	£18 1/4

RUBBER

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure April-May	11 1/4
Plantation First Latex Crepe Mar.	1/0 1/4

Tone :—Quiet after firmer.

SEEDS.

London, 21st March 1921

RAPESEED, Ferozepore Seal Bold m/s Quoted	£17
RAPESEED, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship m/s	£18
RAPESEED, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship m/s Quoted	£14 1/4
TONE OF RAPESEED :—Firm but Quiet.	
LINSEED, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex Ship m/s Quiet	£19 1/4
TONE OF LINSEED :—	
LINSEED, Argentine (La Plata) m/s Quoted. Quiet	£15 1/2
COTTONSEED, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) m/s/ sellers	£9 1/2
TORIA RAPESEED :—m/s Quoted	£13

JAVA SUGAR

London, 22nd March 1921

	To-day's price.
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Mar. April Sellers	37/
New Crop June-July sellers	33
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay Mar. April Sellers	39
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi Mar. April Sellers	39/3

CLOSING PRICES

New York, 23rd March 1921

May	12 6[illegible]
July	13 0[illegible]
October	13 [illegible]

Liverpool, 23rd March 1921

	To-day's Prices.
March	8
May	8
July	8
October	8

London, 23rd March, 1921

Telegraphic Transfers	—1/3 7/8 Strong
Bar Silver Spot	—33 1/8 Dull
Bar Gold—	—105/— Quiet

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, 22nd March, 1921

Months	To-days Prices
Mar	7 73
Apl	7 70
May	7 90
June	—
July	8 03
Aug	8 05
Sep	—
Oct	8 22
Nov	—
Dec	8 26
Jan	8 29
Feb	—

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATION

London, 22nd March 1921

Stockholm	16 75
Christiania	24 39
Amsterdam	11 57
Switzerland	22 78
Belgium	53 91
Athens	62 38
Petrograd	—
Paris	—
Italy	—
Germany	—
Austria	—

London, 22nd March 1921.

English Best Selected Copper—	£58 1/4
Tin Block—	£154
Calcutta Linseed	£18
Linseed Oil Value	£27/9

EXCHANGE.

London, 22nd March, 1921.

On London at Paris	56 29
,, Italy	101 65
,, Germany	242 75

New York, 22nd March, 1921.

Demand Bills	390 37

Liverpool, 22nd March 1921

Mid American	8.23
Egyptian F G F Sakellaridis	16 00

METALS.

London, 21st March 1921.

English best Selected Copper	£67 1/8
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£67 1/8
Copper Braziers	£114
Yellow Metal	£10 1/2
Hard Spelter	£20
Corrugated Sheets	£27

EXCHANGE.

On London at Paris Francs	£56 25

Need a Typewriter ?

Then—before you buy—be sure you have seen the

Fox Visible

"The Typewriter that does BEAUTIFUL work"

standard in every particular known the world over for 20 years.

Ask for free demonstration.

Sole Agents:

THE GLOBE Typewriting Co.,

36, CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

'Phone No. 4869

Every Satisfaction Cooking guaranteed

Booklet free on request

ANNAPURNA COOKER OF

Near Cinema

GIRGAUM

"CORPOSANT"

THE BEST BRITISH PATENT DRY POWDER

FIRE EXTINGUISHER

Brings fire under control, instantaneously extinguishes burning petrol, Celluloid, Oils, and all common inflammiables.

EVER-LASTING

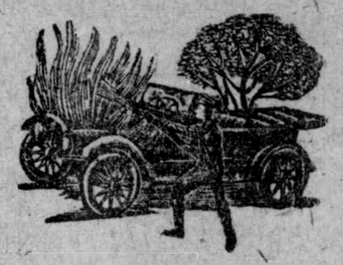
EFFECTIV

CHEAP

EASY TO WORK

READY AT HAND

and



Specially recommended for:—

Fire-Brigades, Public and Private Buildings, Cinema Houses, Theatres, Hotels, Motor Cars and Motor Lorries, Carriages.

GODOWNS, WARE-HOUSES, FACTORIES, &c.

Sole Agents:—

K. H. KABBUR & Co.

56, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT,

BOMBAY.

THE BANK STATEMENT THAT ANY MAN OR WOMAN CAN UNDERSTAND

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

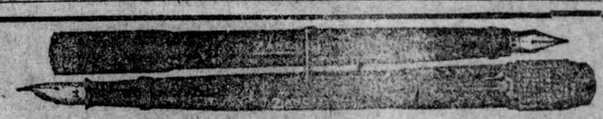
SIMPLIFIED BALANCE-SHEET AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1920.

THE BANK OWES TO DEPOSITORS .. .. Rs. 11,03,09,000

FOR THIS PURPOSE WE HAVE

I.	Cash & Deposits with other Banks	Rs. 1,83,00,000
II.	Investments in Treasury Bills, Govt. Bonds etc. ..	,, 2,34,00,000
III.	Loans to Individuals & Firms	,, 7,21,00,000
IV.	Bank Premises	,, 35,00,000
TOTAL TO MEET INDEBTEDNESS		Rs. 11,73,00,000
Leaving a surplus of		Rs. 70,00,000
Add to this the Reserve Liability of our Share-holders ..		,, 50,00,000
GIVING A NET RESULT OF A SURPLUS OF Rs. 1,20,00,000 OVER OUR LIABILITIES		Rs. 1,20,00,000

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
Managing Director.



ZANGI Pen Rs. 6-4. Calendar Clip complete As. 8. Spare Calendar As. 4, Zangi Dry Compressed Inklets per dozen Blue As. 2, Red, Green or Purple, As. 3.

You need ZANGI, the latest improved Fountain Pen, its large 14ct. gold nib with permanent irridium point and improved ZANGI feed ensure steady, smooth and easy writing. Never leaves or stains. Order to-day V. P. on 7 days' approval.

FACTORY SALES CO. [illegible], Chandni Chowk, DELHI.

Tell your DHOBIE to use COLMAN'S STARCH and BLUE

Your LINEN will then be as WHITE as if washed in ENGLAND.

J. & J. COLMAN, Ltd., LONDON, ENGLAND.

WOULD YOU POSSESS

that strange mysterious power which charms and fascinates men and women, influences their thoughts, controls their desires and makes them supreme masters of every situation? Life is full of alluring possibilities for those who master the

SECRETS OF

HYPNOTIC

Influence, for those who develop their magnetic powers. You can learn at home; cure diseases and bad habits without drugs: increase your income; gratify your ambitions; drive worry and trouble from your mind; improve your memory. Overcome trials and difficulties. Our free booklet

"THE PRIDE OF INDIA—tells you how. WRITE FOR IT TO-DAY.

THE LATENT LIGHT CULTURE

TINNEVELLI—INDIA.

A Few of our Rates:—

SUITS, SILK, CLEANING Rs. 2/& 2/8 each.
CASHMERE ,, Rs. 2/8 & 3/8 each.

Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.

DRY FRENCH & CHEMICAL CLEANERS

Hamam Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

YOUR HOROSCOPE.

LIFE-READING for one year in monthly details, Rs. 2. General whole Life-Reading, Rs. 5. Whole Life-Reading in detail, Rs. 8. Information required—Date of birth and time (year, month, day and hour of birth), or copy of Horoscope.

Testimonials from all quarters.

Apply to B. R. SHINIVASAIYA,
Chamaraja Agrahar, Mysore.

SPORTING NEWS.

CALCUTTA RACES.

BARRACKPORE SPRING MEETING.

FOURTH DAY.

(From our own Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, March 23.

Owing to the Hindu festival there was a distinct falling off in attendance, but racing particularly the Halishahar Plate (Division I) proved very interesting. The weather was close and sultry.

Details:—

THE HALISHAHAR PLATE. Division II.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 700; second Rs. 300; third Rs 200. A High Weight Handicap for horses in the 3rd Division.

Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad's WARRIOR QUEEN, 9-13, R Grace 1
Mr Choraria's CARLESS, 10-5, Harrison ... 2
Mr Dee's FINE TIME, 8-12, Lyons 3
Mr Solomon's MERCURY, 9-0, Higgins ... 4

Also ran:—Miss Spearass 9-12, Magnificence 9-0, Gibberish 9-5, Romla 9-4.

Won by 1½ lengths, head between second and third, 1½ lengths between third and fourth.

Time:—1 min. 2 1/5 secs.

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 73; Places Rs. 21, 16 and 16.

Betting:—5 to 1 Mercury, 2 to 2 Carless, fives Warrior Queen, longer prices the others.

The race:—Fine Time led for three furlongs. Then Warrior Queen took it up and never being troubled won easily.

THE ISHAPORE PLATE. Division II.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 700; second Rs. 200; third Rs. 100. A Handicap for horses in the 4th Division.

Rai Saheb Tandon Mr Mendi's FLYING FAIRY, 8-9, Harrison 1
Mr Hugue's MOON FLOWER, 8-1, Meekings 2
Mr Pearcey's NICE BIRD, 7-10, Reynolds 3
Mr McGee's MONSIEUR JAMES, 9-6, Ritchie 4

Also ran:—Alien Daisy 8-8, Foxtor 8-8, Vesma 8-3, Lloyd's 8-3, Caramella 8-2, Water Lily 8-0.

Won by 2½ lengths, 1½ lengths between second and third and fourth.

Time:—1 min. 29 2/5 secs.

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 39; Places Rs. 20, 38 and 80.

Betting:—Threes Flying Fairy, 7 to 2 Foxtor, fives Water Lily, longer prices the rest.

The race:—After Monsieur James had brought them along for five furlongs Flying Fairy took it up and never being extended won easily.

THE PONY CUP. Division II.—Distance 1 mile.

A Cup value Rs. 350, and Rs. 650 to the winner; second Rs. 300; third Rs. 200. A Handicap for ponies 14-2 and under.

Mr. Pratt's BABY, 10-3, Reynolds 1
Mr Banerji's SINN FEINER, 9-11, Hutchins 2
Mrs Hannay's SHIPPERY ANN, 8-2, Meekings 3
Messrs Wanker and Nubi's LADY MAY, 8-2, Marland 4

Also ran:—Slowcoach 10-7, Porporal 7-11, Balsam 7-7.

Won by 1/3 lengths, 3 lengths, 2½ lengths.

Time:—1 min. 47 2/5 secs.

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 55; Places Rs. 21 and 17.

Betting:—7 to 4 Sinn Feiner, threes Baby, fives Lady May, longer odds the rest.

The race:—After an exciting finish down straight Baby just won.

THE SPRING SETTING PLATE.

Winner Rs. 500; second Rs. 200; third Rs. 100. A Handicap Selling Race for the horses in the 4th Division entered to be sold, for Rs. 1,500.

Messrs Louvet and Soutar's OZORINA, 7-11, Walker 1
Mr Dowson's BISHOP'S SUTTON, 7-13, Meekings 2
Mr Gilford's SPARTAN CHILD, 8-1, Reynolds 3
Mr Gilford's SURE DINE, 8-0, Harrison 4

Also ran:—Taffy's Darling 9-5, Clemitis 7-7.

Won by 1½ lengths, 2½ lengths, 6 lengths.

Time:—1 min. 18 secs.

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 30; Places Rs. 18 and 23.

Betting:—Twos Ozorina, 7 to 2 Taffy's Darling, fours Bishop's Sutton and Spartan Child, longer prices the others.

The race:—Ozorina came from such and selling pretensions of all won comfortably.

THE ISHAPORE PLATE. Division I.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 700; second Rs. 200; third Rs. 100. A Handicap for horses in the 4th Division.

Mr Hugue's SPANISH CHESTNUT, 8-1, Ritchie 1
Mr Bartleet's MATRINGHAM, 8-4, R Grace 2
Mr Roychowdhuri's HIGHER LEVEL, 8-2, Harrison 3
Mr Mullik's MARBLE ROCK. 8-0, Reynolds 4

Also ran:—Simple Simon 9-0, Aughnacloy 9-0, Adorable 8-4, Sunny Time 8-2, Dara Bay 7-13, Avon 7-10.

Won by 1½ lengths, 1 length, ¾ length.

Time:—1 min. 29 2/5 secs.

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 170; Places Rs. 44, 17 and 18.

Betting:—5 to 2 Matringham, fours Higher Level, 9 to 2 Aughnacloy, sixes Simple Simon, twenty-fives Spanish Chestnut.

The race:—Spanish Chestnut won from the pillar.

THE NEWMARKET CUP.—Distance 1 mile.

A Cup value Rs. 350, and Rs. 650 to the winner; second Rs. 300; third Rs. 200. A Handicap for Barrackpore Griffins.

Mr. Hugue's JOLLY FRIAR, 9-8, Reynolds 1
Mr Hugue's TORCHLIGHT, 10-12, Higgins 2
Mr Edward's WALFKIN, 7-7, Meekings ... 3
Mr Willson's ETHELWILL, 8-9, Harrison 4

Also ran:—Ethelwent 8-13.

Won by ¾ length, 3 lengths, 2½ lengths.

Time:—1 min. 46 secs.

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 78; Places Rs. 17 and 13.

Betting:—5 to 2 on Torchlight, sevens Jolly Friar and Walfkin, longer prices the others.

The race:—Jolly Friar jumped off smartest and was never troubled.

THE PONY CUP. Division I.—Distance 1 mile.

A Cup value Rs. 350, and Rs. 650 to the winner; second Rs. 300; third Rs. 200. A Handicap for ponies 14-2 and under.

Mr Pratt's LADY WHITE, 10-0, Reynolds 1
Mrs Alibo's STEPASIDE, 9-4, Orchard 2
Mr Dee's GIBSON'S CORNER, 7-11, Walker 3
Messrs Donetil and Page's CLARITY, 7-7, Ritchie 4

Also ran:—Green Pearl 10-10, Niggs 9-3, Perchance 7-10.

Won by ¾ length, 2½ lengths, 2 lengths.

Time:—1 min. 46 1/5 secs.

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 74; Places Rs. 34 and 22.

Betting:—5 to 2 Green Pearl, threes Stepaside, fours Lady White and Clarity, longer prices the rest.

The race:—Gibson's Corner let to distance where Lady White assumed command and stelling off hot challenge of Stepaside just won.

THE HALISHAHAR PLATE. Division I.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 700; second Rs. 300; third Rs. 200. A High Weight Handicap for horses in the 3rd Division.

Mr Main's STAPLES, 8-6, R Grace 1
Mr Galstaun's GORA'S DARLING, 9-1, Marland 2
Mr Bartleet's LILLIE BRIDGE, 7-9, Ritchie 3

Major Jackson's SENSFORD, 8-1, Reynolds 4

Also ran:—Ortogo 9-4, Eagle's Net 9-0, Glenart 8-5, Verland Rose 8-3.

Won by a short head.

Time:—1 min. 2 secs.

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 34; Places Rs. 18, 23 and 34.

Betting:—3 to 2 Ortogo, twos Staples, sevens Sensford, longer prices the others.

The race:—This proved most exciting. Staples had a slight lead at start and this he maintained right to the end.

THE DOOARS PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 350; second Rs. 100; third Rs. 50. A Welter Handicap for horses, that have not won the race value Rs. 500 or over.

Mr Raikut's VARDAR, 10-13, Mr Currie ... 1
Mr Christie's SCATTIFED, 9-10, Mr Bell... 2
Mr Bartleet's ROMLA, 12-0, Capt Hiliard 3
Mr Edward's LITTLE DARLING, 8-7, Mr. Jones 4

Also ran:—Bert 11-2, Russet 10-4, Ki-Wi 10-0, Dick 9-8.

Won by 3½ lengths, ¾ length, 1½ length.

Time:—1 min. 5 1/5 secs.

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 23; Places Rs. 12, 14 and 15.

Betting:—5 to 4 on Vardar, fours Romla and Scattifed, longer prices the rest.

The race:—Vardar made all running won in a hollow fashion.

AMATEUR RACKETS SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 22.
Recd. 10-30 a.m., March 24.

In the first round of the Amateur Rackets Singles Championship C. N. Bruce beat Major-General Sheppard by three games to 2.

ORDER SERVED ON COUNCILLOR.

BEHAR GOVT.'S EXPLANATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PATNA, Mar. 23.

In reply to an interpellation regarding order under section 144 Criminal Procedure Code on Babu Krishna Prasad Varaya Singh of Hardi, a member of Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council, Mr. G. Rainy, Chief Secretary, explaining the circumstances under which order was served said that on 14th February two European planters accompanied by a lady went to a "mela" (fair) to buy ponies and bullocks for their factory. Their motor car broke down just outside the "mela" and they proceeded on foot. They noticed a large crowd being harangued by some one in a Gandhi uniform and when they passed, the crowd turned round and commenced shouting: "Gandhi-ki Jai". They went on a couple of hundred yards, and were looking at the cattle when they noticed the crowd of people who had been listening to the orator had followed them, and were obstructing their way back. Some of the men in charge of bullocks also gathered and obstructed their progress in the other direction. The crowd commenced to press upon the party of Europeans from all sides shouting: "Gandhi-ki Jai" without intermission. Their demonstrations were extremely hostile, and had not a motor lorry arrived, carrying amongst others, the Deputy-Superintendent of Police, they might easily have received injury.

On the 16th, the Superintendent of Police visited the "mela" accompanied by the Deputy-Superintendent of Police and found that attitude of the crowd was exactly same as had been reported to him on the 14th. He accordingly applied to the Sub-Divisional Magistrate for an order under section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code forbidding any person from carrying lathis within the "mela" within a radius of five miles or making speches at a meeting within that radius so long as the "mela" continued. On receiving the report, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate passed the order.

Government were satisfied that the action was necessary in order to prevent breach of the peace, and that the order passed by the Magistrate was in substance a proper order though they were not satisfied however that there was any necessity to address the order to Babu Krishna Prashad Narayan Singh by name and the Magistrate would be so informed.

CRUSADE AGAINST N. C. O..

In reply to another interpellation regarding motion on Non-Cooperation Mr. Rainy said 7 cases under section 144, and 19 cases under section 107 of the Criminal Procedure Code are pending and 33 cases under section 144 and 9 cases under section 107 have been disposed of up to the 5th March. Notices under these sections had been served on 162 individuals. In addition in 7 of the above cases under section 144, the Criminal Procedure Code, notices were directed to the public at large.

LATE TALAAT PASHA.

SPECIAL PRAYER'S TO-DAY IN BOMBAY MOSQUES.

Special prayers will be offered for the late his Excellency Talaat Pasha, ex-Grand Vazir of Turkey, to-day, after Friday prayers in all, the Mosques of Bombay, and "Salat-ul-Ghaibana" will be conducted by Maulvi Abdul Munim Ba-akza in the Juma Mosque.

THE LATE MR. R. S. RANA.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Rudraji Sundarji Rana, a well known educationalist of Kathiawar, on Wednesday the 23rd instant, at Junagadh. He had served the Junagadh State at the head of various departments. He was an ardent social reformer and a philanthropist. He was the author of many works on the subject of education and in the earlier part of his life he had started an interesting periodical called *"The Saurastra Darpan"* viz. *Mirror of Saurastra.* Lately he accepted the post of Honorary Principal of the Bulsar National High School, but his ill-health unfortunately prevented him from remaining on the post long. He was brought to Bombay, a few days ago, on medical advice and remained under the treatment of Captain R. N. Karode, I.M.S., but Mr. Rana seeing that his health was deteriorating expressed a desire to proceed to his native place, Junagadh, when he succumbed to the illness, leaving behind him three sons and two daughters and a large circle of friends to mourn his loss. Mr. Rudarji was one of the members of the oldest batches of graduates in Civil Engineering of the Bombay University.

LATEST CABLES.

(Reed through Reuter's Agency at midnight March 24 and at 1 am. March 25.)

GREEK VS. KEMALISTS.

EXPECTED OFFENSIVE BEGUN.

Smyrna.—It is reported that the expected Greek offensive against Kemalists has begun.

"OFFENSIVE—THE ONLY SOLUTION."

GREEK PRESS ON ANATOLIAN CRISIS.

While the Greek press unanimously expresses an opinion that an offensive in Anatolia is the only solution of the present crisis, it is felt that Government cannot possibly contemplate a campaign against Kemalists until it has secured the necessary funds.

The National Bank has placed seventy million drachmae at the Government's disposal, but this is only a drop in the ocean. There is no indication that the Allies are raising the financial blockade, but the Government Press declares that important loans are about to be concluded.

GERMAN REPLY TO REPARATIONS COMMISSION.

DEMAND OF CONVOCATION OF EXPERTS' MEETING.

Paris.—The German Government has replied to the Reparations Commission stating that it refuses to pay 12 milliards gold marks by May 1st as demanded, and that it rejects the Allied estimate of deliveries which have been already made. The German Government demands convocation of a meeting of Experts to decide the question of deliveries. The reply adds that Germany is not in a position to pay.

SERIOUS SITUATION THREATINED.

FRENCH PRESS ON NEW SANCTIONS.

Germany's refusal to pay twelve milliards gold marks does not relate to the London Conference but to the demand by the Reparations Commission under the Peace Treaty. The refusal threatens serious situation, but the Allies had already exchanged views in anticipation of the unfavourable answer. The French Press talks of the possibility of new sanctions

GERMAN VIOLATION OF TREATY.

REPARATIONS COMMISSIONS TO NOTIFY ALLIES.

Paris.—The German note concludes by stating that if the experts prove there is a deficit in Germany's payments, Government is ready to negotiate with the Reparations Commission with regard to the issue of foreign loan It is semi-officially pointed out that German experts have already been heard, and that an amount of reparations was afterwards fixed by the Reparations Commission which is the sole authority and its figures are final. Furthermore, the German note evades the question of payment of the first instalment of fifty millions sterling due to-day, and is not attempting to demonstrate the impossibility to pay his amount which she possesses both in gold and foreign securities. The Reparations Commission will now notify the Allies of the German violation of the Treaty with a view to the Allied consideration of the consequences and the measures involved.

GERMAN REPARATIONS RECOVERY BILL.

PASSES ALL STAGES IN LORDS.

London, Mar. 22.—In the House of Lords, the German Reparations Recovery Bill has passed all stages without discussion.

VON SIMON'S CLAIM.

"BATTLE FOR UPPER SILESIA WON FOR GERMANY.

Berlin.—Von Simons, addressing outvoters who were going home from Upper Silesia, said that the Battle for Upper Silesia had been won for Germany. He declared "We have suffered losses through Polish terror but the victory is ours. Upper Silesia cannot be torn from the Empire."

A NEW PARTY UNDER MR. L. GEORGE?

SIR E E WILD FORESHADOWS

The formation of a new party under the leadership of Mr. Lloyd George was foreshadowed by Sir Earnest Edward Wild who presided at a luncheon in the House of Commons given by the "New Members of the Coalition Group" to Mr. Lloyd George. Sir Ernest said that the group consisted of 112 commoners, drawn from both wings of the Coalition, honestly believing that the Coalition, was the only form of Government and whole-heartedly, supporting Mr Lloyd George, and Mr. Chamberlain. Sir Ernest hoped that there would eventually be a great National Centre Party pledged to say to Mr Lloyd George: "Whither thou goest we will go."

PREMIER DENOUNCES LABOUR PARTY.

Mr. Lloyd George in a speech emphasised that the great peril of to-day was the rise of the new Party with the most subversive aims which was self-styled Labour but was really Socialist and which was tearing the Parties to pieces and was on the way to tearing Society to Pieces. Mr. Lloyd George said that the military danger which had engendered the Coalition was now past, but a greater, more insidious, and more permanent, danger remained arising from the new ideas and organisations which had suddenly risen to power and were even now a real danger. The phenomenal rise of the so-called Labour Party was not fully realised just as the German danger was not realised. It has already destroyed the Liberal Party and was fighting to destroy everything which had been built up during generations, including private enterprise, commerce, industry, credit and parliamentary institutions.

Whereas Labour in 1918 polled half what the Coalitionists polled, the Coalition had polled 223 thousand and Labour 20 thousand in the bye-elections during 1920 and 1921. If the socalled Socialism succeeded in mobilising the untrained and the uninstructed of the new electorate, we should shortly see the triumph of a part without experience and with the policy dictated by irresponsible "junkas" in the background. Mr. Lloyd George concluded by urging all who realised the danger to abandon divisions, close the ranks and fight Socialists who were consolidating and uniting their forces and making giganti efforts to secure the new electorate.

INDIA'S POLITICAL UNITY.

LECTURE BY MR. B. VAIDYA TO E. I. ASSOCIATION.

An historical view of India's political unity was presented by Mr. Balachandra Vaidya in a lecture to the East India Association, presided over by Lord Lamington. Mr. Vaidya contended that the geographical limit of India should include a large part of Afghanistan and Baluchistan and argued refuting the statement that India was not a nation but a mere conglomeration of different nationalities under the British rule. Lord Lamington said that India was no more a homogeneous nation than China.

MILITARY REQUIREMENTS OF INDIA.

LONDON, Mar. 23.

London, Mar. 23.—In the House of Commons, replying to Sir W. Joynson-Hicks, Mr. Montagu stated that on his recommendation, the Premier had decided to submit the military requirements of India to a sub-Committee of the Committee of Imperial Defence. Pending decision of the Committee, the Indian Army would not be further reduced.

PATROL OF POLICEMEN AMBUSHED.

8 KILLED: 24 WOUNDED

Eight Sinn Feiners killed, 20 wounded, and 4 policemen slightly wounded were the casualties in a three-hours' fighting at Lispole, County Kerry where a patrol of 2 policemen were ambushed by 200 armed rebels, who were completely routed.

UNEMPLOYMENT AND GOVT. MEASURES.

DR. MACNAMARA'S CLAIM OF EXTRAORDINARY RELIEF.

Nearly two millions were receiving benefits from Government to the extent hitherto unattempted by this or any other country, was the claim made by Dr Macnamara in the House of Commons in reply to Mr. Clynes who complained of the insufficiency of Government's action in regard to unemployment. Dr. Macnamara gave the following increases compared with 1919:—From 7 to 20 shillings unemployment benefit; from 4 to 12 million beneficencies. From 1 to 5 million sterling annual State contribution.

He stated that 10 1/2 million sterling was being spent on arterial roads and road maintenance, and the Ministry of Health were laying sewers and housing schemes which involved five million sterling which was mainly from the State. Although the number of unemployed was increasing, a hundred thousand had been found useful productive work, and work for about fifty thousand ex-service men was about to be found in the building trade. (Cheers.) Although the Trade Unions had turned down the scheme, the Employer's Federation had accepted the responsibility for its success and had appealed to the Trade Unions to co-operate.

AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE

SCHEME TO CO-ORDINATE EMPIRE'S PRODUCTS.

London, Mar. 22.—Reuter learns that the British Producers' Organisation has instituted negotiations with a view to arranging for a conference to formulate an all-British Agricultural policy. It is anticipated that the Conference will be held in June during the visit of the Dominions Premiers. The Conference aims at formulating a scheme to co-ordinate agricultural products of the Empire.

PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE.

SIGNATURES ON PROTOCOL.

In the House of Commons Mr. Chamberlain said that he understood that the signature of Canada to the protocol for a permanent Court of International Justice approved by the Assembly of the League of Nations was contemplated but no information was available regarding the intentions of the Commonwealth of Australia. He added that South Africa, New Zealand and India had signed but up to the present time had not ratified the protocol. Arrangements were being made for the ratification by Great Britain.

POPPY GROWING IN CHINA.

INDIA'S OPIUM POLICY NOT TO BE CHANGED.

In the House of Commons, Sir J. D. Rees asked whether in view of the fact that there appears to have been an extensive recrudescence of poppy-growing in the provinces of Fukien and Yunnan and owing to disorder in China, many other provinces were also drifting back to the situation preceding the Opium Treaties, it is proposed to continue the Opium Policy in India whereby Indians are taxed higher and the Chinese reap no advantage. Mr. Montagu replied that it was not proposed to change the opium policy of the Government of India as a result of recrudescence of poppy-growing in China. The matter was now governed by the Hague Convention under which as China was prohibited the import of opium, India was bound to prevent the export from India of opium to China.

"THE TIGER" RETURNS HOME.

PLEASED WITH WELCOME OF INDIAN PEOPLE AND AUTHORITIES.

Toulon.—M. Clemenceau who was accorded a very hearty welcome by his fellow passengers on board the Ormonde and was enthusiastically received by the workmen of the arsenal and sailors ashore, said that he had thoroughly enjoyed his visit to India, and was particularly pleased with his welcome by the authorities and the people.

PAYMENTS ON PURCHASE OF GERMAN GOODS

Replying to Capt. Wedgwood Benn, in the House of Commons, Rt Hon. Mr. Shortt repeated that the Allies who were represented at the London Conference agreed to obtain from their respective Parliaments powers requiring their nationals to pay a proportion of payments on a purchase of German goods to their Governments and of the Allies who were not represented at the Conference, Portugal, Siam and Rumania stated that they intended to take similar steps.

CABLE ITEMS.

Professor Bernard Mouat Jones, late professor of Chemistry at the Lahore Government College has been appointed Principal of Manchester College of Technology.

London Mar. 23.—The Persian Minister, to-day held a reception, on the Anniversary of the Persian New Year's Day, which was attended by prominent Indians and Persians in London and also representatives of the India Office and the Foreign Office.

A telegram from Managua states that Government of Nicaragua has begun negotiations with view to resigning from the League of Nations considering the cost of membership, namely, four thousand dollars per month excessive. Nicaragua already owes League 49 thousand dollars.

The Ex-German liner Imperator now belonging to the Cunard line of Liverpool has been re-christened "Berengaria" after the consort of Richard the "Lion-Hearted"

The House of Commons has formally passed the first reading of the Bill ratifying the Hungarian Peace Treaty.

One policeman was killed and three were severely wounded in an ambush at Karrovkennedy, County Mayo.

London, Mar. 23.—4 youths were shot in a house at Clogheen, near Cork, which the Crown Forces surrounded early this morning.

The Imperial Shipping Committee proposes that the Canadian Water Carriage of Goods Act which prohibits the shipowners excluding themselves from liability due to negligence of their servants and, specifically, mentions a definite value for each package beyond which, ordinarily, shipowners are not held responsible, should be adopted as a model for the British Empire.

Brussels.—The Chamber has passed the German Reparations Recovery Bill by 129 votes to 2. There were 17 abstentions.

SARASWAT SUBARBAN COOPERATIVE HOUSING SOCIETY, LTD

The Managing Committee of the Society announce that Government have been pleased to sanction a loan of rupees two and half lakhs to the Society for the construction of houses on copartnership principles at Santa Cruz, and that interest on the loan has been fixed at a concession rate of 6 per cent. only. In order to settle the exact number of tenant members who have already joined the scheme and of those who are willing to join it immediately, and also to settle any doubts and solve questions if members have to ask any, and to transact any other business that may be placed there at a Special General Meeting of all the members will be held on Sunday 3rd April 1921 at 4 p.m. (S. T.) at the Kanara Saraswat Association Hall, Gamdevi. All the members are requested to attend.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Good Friday: Banks closed (All Bombay Post and Telegraph Offices to work as on Sundays.)

Superscribed Mails for China and Japan per the Ishushima Maru close at 6-30 p.m.

The s.s Moree with mails of the 10th inst. expected to arrive at 6 p.m.

SATURDAY, March 27.

Easter: Banks closed.

The s.s. Narkunda with English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

Mails for Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, etc., and for S. Africa per the Karagola close at9 p.m.

Boxing at the Excelsior Theatre, 9-30 p.m.

Mails for Ceylon, Straits Settlement, China and Japan and Australia per the Moree close at 10 a.m.

DIVINE SERVICE.

Mr. V. S. Sohoni will conduct the weekly Divine Service in the Local Prarthana Mandir, Girgaon on Sunday next, at 5-30 p.m.

BAND NOTICE.

The band of the G. I. P. Rly. Regt., (A. F. India) will play at the Bombay Gymkhana on Saturday, commencing at 6-15 p.m. and at the Victoria Gardens at 9 p.m.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The mail steamer Mova, with the outward mails of the 10th instant, is expected to arrive in Bombay at daybreak on Saturday next.

"CONGRESS AND THE PEOPLE'S DUTY."

Under the auspices of the Bombay "G" Ward District Congress Committee, Dadar, a public meeting will be held at 5 p.m. to-day, at Javeri Bhuvan, near Gatara Mills, Worli, when Dr. M. C. Javale, Dr M. B. Velker, Mr. Punthamveker, Mr. A. B. Kolhatker and others will speak on the "Congress and the People's Duty."

ISRAELITE BROTHERHOOD.

The Sabbath Class for children and the Marathi class will meet as usual on Saturday and Sunday respectively. The Jewish history class will *not* meet to-morrow (Saturday) night. On Sunday there will be a conversational meeting at 4 p.m. in the premises of the Brotherhood.

A MUSICAL PERFORMANCE.

Under the auspices of the All-India Saraswat Brahman Sabha, a performance on "Been" ("Veena") will be given by Mr. Mangeshrao R. Telang, at Laxmibaug, near Sandhurst Bridge Tram Terminus, at 6 p.m. sharp on Sundar, the 27th instant. All Saraswats are cordially invited to attend Special accommodation will be reserved for ladies.

MESSENGER FREE LIBRARY.

We learn that His Grace Dr. Goodier has handed over for management his free library and has arranged to house it in the premises of the Catholic Library at Cavel Street, Kalbadevi. A fair collection of books, besides Books of Reference has thus been made available free of subscription to all readers. His Grace has also promised to add monthly to this collection other books which he is able to procure at home.

INTERNATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

TO BE HELD IN JUNE IN LONDON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 23.
Recd. 11 a.m., March 24

Paris.—The International Chamber of Commerce met yesterday under the presidency of M. Clemenceau, eleven nations being presented. Two hundred and eighty-seven new members were elected. The Congress will be held in London at the end of June and it was decided to request the various Governments of the countries belonging to the League of Nations, who are not yet affiliated, to send representatives of industry, commerce and banking to the London Congress.

PLEBISCITE IN UPPER SILESIA.

BERLIN AND WARSAW SIMULTANEOUSLY ENTHUSING.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, March 23.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., March 24.

Different light is thrown on the result of the Upper Silesia plebiscite by a Warsaw message which states that the capital is joyfully celebrating the victory. Thus a curious spectacle is presented of Berlin and Warsaw simultaneously enthusing. The Poles admit that the majority of twelve hundred thousand votes have gone in favour of Germany, but they claim that 462 communes have declared in favour of the Poles against 94 for the Germans. Some commune results are still outstanding. It is declared that seven districts are pro-German against 9 pro-Polish including a whole valuable mining country where the votes are 384,000 for Poland against 360,000 for Germany. The Polish submissions are evidently based upon the method of presentation of figures in respect of geographical rather than electoral areas in which the Germans have scored seventeen to the Poles' three. It is not considered that the plebiscite had much simplified the situation for, while the Germans are concentrating upon the claim that unquestioned majority entitles them to the whole province, the Poles urge extensive partitioning of the mining area. The plebiscite commission has a certainly knotty

"The Name is a Guarantee of Satisfaction."

DAIMLER
QUALITY & VALUE SUPREME

The quality of A DAIMLER CAR has never been questioned. The present models.
30 H. P. 6 cylinder SPORTING
30 " " " STANDARD
45 " " " SPECIAL
Exhibit the utmost refinements in finish and design

Sole Agents
BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO., LTD.
Branch at DELHI — Apollo Bunder BOMBAY — Telegrams "CHALO" 3

Always at your Services.
SURAJMAL LALLUBHOY & CO
DIAMOND MERCHANTS
AND
JEWELLERS.
225, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY

H. I. DIXON & CO., LTD.
MAZAGON ROAD, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1886.
IN GOVERNMENT LIST
Constructional and General Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, Coppersmith and Plumbers, Ship Repairers.
JAMES MACKINTOSH & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers,
14-18, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.
Telegrams: HOXID, Bombay. Work Telephone: No. 3154.
Reg. Office Tel. 784.

THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.
Sir D. J. TATA, Kt., Chairman.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL ... Rs. 20,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Rs. 11,86,84,250
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... Rs. 1,18,68,425
FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR, etc.
AGENCIES:
Bombay ... Sedgwick Collins (India), Ltd.
Calcutta ... Tata Sons, Limited.
Calcutta ... J. F. Madan.
Karachi ... Jamsed N. E. Mehta.
Colombo ... H. L. De Mel & Co.
Colombo ... Henderson & Co.
East Africa ... Narandas Rajaram & Co.
Poona ... H. H. Tavarin.
London...Sedgwick Collins (Agencies), Ltd.
Representatives wanted in many of the principal Mofussil towns and the usual commission agency terms will be paid to authorised Agents.
J. REID HYDE,
General Manager.

TILES
RED HEXAGONAL
from the
Best and Wellknown Italian Manufacturers for
FLOORING
RESIDENCES SCHOOLS, CHURCHES SHOWROOMS, etc., etc.
(Used by the P. W. D.)
Always in Stock, Send your requiries to
MOTILAL MOOLCHUND & Co.
12, Bank Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

USEFUL BOOKS
(Sanctioned by the Director of Public Instructions, Bombay.)
(1) USEFUL INSTRUCTION.
For all communities in matters religious morals and others. In three vols., in 166 sub heads. Full of moral truths. Price Rs. 7.
(2) BEAUTY AND JOY.
An interesting and instructive novel o Indian life (original), a moral guide for all communities, of about 950 pages. Price Rs. 1-8.
(3) A CODE OF INSTRUCTION FOR THE YOUNG.
Price As. 2.
(4) GOOD READING.
Of about 200 pages. Price As. 8
Postage in all extra. All in English
MOTILAL, M. MUNSHI, B.A., LL.B,
Gopipura, SURAT.
To be had from the Author and Bombay Booksellers.

GODREJ SAFES
7 Large Safes supplied to Messrs Ewart Latham & Co., after their experience of other safes in the recent fire in their premises.
272 Safes supplied for Savings Bank India and Burma, after a severe competitive test by fire held in Calcutta in the Director-General Posts and Telegraphs, in July 1912.
210 Burglar Resisting Safes, recently supplied to Government, to replace other Makers' safe that had been burgled.
By appointment to H. E. the Governor
Makers to H. M.'s Mint and a number of European and Indian Banks.
GODREJ & BOYCE MFG. CO
Near Gas Works, Parel, BOMBAY.

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL 1920.
MOHANLAL & CO.
JEWELLERS.
197-201 Sk Memmon St.,
BOMBAY
Tele No 1708.

STEEL BEAMS
GEO SERVICE & CO.
BOMBAY.

THE
VULCAN INSURANCE COMPANY, LD
HEAD OFFICE:
113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
DIRECTORS:
Sir JAMSETJEE JEEBEEBHOY, Bart. (Chairman).
Sir HUKAMCHAND SARUPCHAND, Kt.
RAHIMTULLA CURRIMBHOY, Esqr.
COWASJI JEHANGIR (Junior), Esqr.
COLLINS M. ROSS, Esqi.
KIKABHAI PREMCHAND, Esqr.
M. C. SETALVAD, Esqr.
VELJI LAKHAMSI NAPPOO, Esqr.
J. C. SETALVAD, Esqr. (Ex-Officio).
CHIEF AGENT FOR BOMBAY:
MESSRS. CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LTD.
Applications for Agencies in unrepresented districts are invited from First Class Firms.
J. C. SETALVAD & CO.,
Managing Agents.

NOTICE.

To-day being Good Friday, the Office of "The Chronicle" will be closed. There will, therefore, be no issue of the paper to-morrow.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Friday, March 25, 1921.

THE LIE DIRECT.

The London "Times" has fallen foul of Mr. Hasan Imam because the latter dared to speak the truth about the Turkish Treaty in the heart of the Empire. The journal says, with reference to that speech, that minatory speeches "will not render the easier of attainment Mr. Hasan Imam's appointed task, which was to assist in the conclusion of a satisfactory peace." The speech, it proceeds to say, "was exceedingly ill-advised, and should never have been made, least of all to the Turkish Delegations about to lay the proposals of the Allies before their respective Governments. Some statements in his speech were unfounded and will not bear examination." Now, having regard to all that Mr. Hasan Imam actually said, it does not astonish us that the "Times" should feel alarmed for one specially obvious reason. This is what Mr. Hasan Imam said:

> "The Turkish question affected the world's peace: Papers said Thrace was not to be given to Turkey. It was no question of giving anything to Turkey, but of letting Turkey have what was hers. If Thrace was refused to Turkey, India would either ask to get out of the British Empire or would be another Ireland within the Empire. If the Turkish representatives accepted the denial of Thrace, India would regard them as degenerates of a race with great tradition."

There is no word in this statement which any patriotic Indian will not willingly endorse. In fact, Mr. Hasan Imam has but spoken the mind of India. Now, it is obvious that in the proposed modification of the Treaty of Sevres, British statesmen have sought to create a division in the Muslim world by giving the Turks the choice between a partial satisfaction of their national demand and the complete dismemberment of their Empire. Mr. Hasan Imam's main object was to give a warning of the danger and the warning promptly evoked a satisfactory response. For Bekir Sami Bey in reply declared at once: "The Turks will never give up Thrace and Smyrna. They wanted peace, but peace with honour. They would prefer death to dishonour, and prove themselves true sons of their ancestors." It is this warning and the response to it which have offended the "Times," for they indicate the certain defeat of the attempt to break the Muslim solidarity. While pretending to teach Mr. Hasan Imam how to conduct a controversy in a more moderate and seemly manner, the "Times" has itself indulged in a manner that is not only immoderate and unseemly, but downright dishonest. We are not astonished at its lapse from truth and taste. For it is characteristic of the "Times" and other British papers when they deal with questions affecting the East.

Not many words are needed to expose the true character of the methods employed by the "Times." The journal says that some statements in Mr. Hasan Imam's speech were unfounded and will not bear examination. It takes his reference to Mr. Lloyd George's pledge of January 5, 1918 and makes the following astounding statement:

> "(The speech of Mr. Lloyd George) was 'not made in the Commons, but to an Assembly of Trade Union delegates. It contained no pledge to Turkey, India or any other country. His reference to Thrace, Constantinople, and the "Homelands of the Turkish race" were made for a purpose which was perfectly well-understood at the time. They were in effect an intimation to Turkey of the general terms on which she could then have peace, but they ceased to have any validity when they were arrogantly ignored."

These sentences embody a gross and shameless misrepresentation of facts. A similar attempt at misrepresentation was made by the "Times" when in the beginning of 1920 the Neo-Crusaders, headed by that journal, were clamouring for the expulsion of "the unspeakable Turk" from Constantinople. And Mr. Lloyd George himself had to give the lie direct to the "Times". This is what he said in the House of Commons on February 26, 1920, during the debate on the Turkish Treaty:

> "Now I come to the pledge given in January 1918. It was given after full consultation with all parties, and the Rt. Hon. Member for Paisley (Mr. Asquith) and Lord Grey acquiesced. There was a real desire to make a national statement of war aims, a statement that would carry all parties along with it, and they all agreed. It was not a speech in the ordinary sense of the term. It was a carefully prepared statement which I now read out, as follows:—'Nor are we fighting to deprive Turkey of its capital or of the rich and renowned lands of Asia Minor and Thrace, which are predominantly Turkish in race.' *That declaration was specific, unqualified and deliberate. It was made with the consent of all parties in the community. It was drafted by the Cabinet.*" (The italics are ours).

That in the face of this declaration made by the Premier the "Times" should have the impudence to write about the pledge in the way in which it has done shows the depths of its lapse from proper methods of controversy. Much more dishonest and mean is the following statement made by it:

> "To suggest that India fought in the war on the strength of this imaginary "pledge" is to palter with facts, for when the speech was made the Indian Army had been three years participating in the war against Turkey."

Let the Prime Minister again answer. The Prime Minister proceeded in his speech to emphasise that "this perfectly deliberate pledge" was "not an offer to the Turks. It was to reassure our own people as to what we were fighting for":

> "Now we are told that was an offer to Turkey, that they rejected it, and therefore we are absolutely free. (This is what the "Times" even now says.) It was not. It is too often forgotten that we are the greatest Mahomedan Power in the world, and that one-fourth of the population of the British Empire is Mahomedan There have been no more loyal adherents to the Throne, and no more effective and loyal supporters of the Empire in its hour of trial. *We gave a solemn pledge and they accepted it.* They are disturbed by the prospect of our *not abiding by it.*" (Our italics.)

In the same speech the Premier effectively anticipated the mean suggestion now made by the "Times" that the Indian Army fought as a mere mercenary force and not as an army which believed that it was fighting for a just cause on the assurance that the solemn pledge given by the Premier regarding Thrace, Constantinople and Smyrna and that contained in the declaration of November 1914 regarding the Khilafat and the Holy Places would be kept religiously. This is what Mr. Lloyd George said:

> "Let us see what the conquest of Turkey meant. India voluntarily sent to our aid 1,160,000 men who enlisted during the war, and taking also those who had enlisted before the war, the number was nearly 1,500,000. We could not have conquered Turkey without their assistance. These Mahomedans fought brilliantly throughout the Turkish campaign. Were we to break faith with them in the hour of victory? There is nothing which would damage British power in Asia more than the feeling that one could not trust the British word."

Unfortunately, the Premier who gave expression to these noble and statesman like sentiments has, after taking full advantage of the Muslim help, himself broken the solemn word given to them in respect of their demand regarding the Khilafat and the national existence of the Turk. But to return to the "Times". We shall only recall one more authoritative testimony to the importance and effectiveness of the Premier's pledge. Mr. Montagu in an interview said: "I was in India when the Prime Minister on January 5, 1918, spoke on behalf of the British Empire to the trade unions, and remember the sigh of relief with which that pronouncement was received. . . . Again, in April, the same heart-whole unanimity was shown in answer to Premier's message asking for renewed assistance." The Delhi War Conference was held in India *after* the Premier's pledge. And why did India then respond to the Premier's trumpet-call? Because she had faith in the word of British statesmen. Yet now that the war has been won and Turkey defeated, mainly, as admitted by the Premier and other British statesmen, with the help of Indian troops, the leading British journal has the astounding meanness to make this insulting statement that "to suggest that India fought in the war on the strength of this imaginary 'pledge' is to palter with facts, for when the speech was made the Indian Army had been for three years participating in the War against Turkey." What then of the solemn declarations of British statesmen regarding the integrity of the Khilafat when Turkey joined the war, not to speak of the advertised war-aims of the Allies? The "Times" dismisses Mr. Hasan Imam as "foolish" because he spoke for the "whole of India." The "Times," it is not necessary to say, is itself foolish because it ignores the fact that India has made the Khilafat question its own and that one of the two vital factors of the movement led by Mr. Gandhi is the breach of solemn pledges given by British statesmen to Muslims in this respect. But the "Times" is more than foolish. It wishes to do mischief by dividing Hindus from Muslims. But *that* game has long been played out.

THE INDIAN ARMY.

The report of the Committee of the Legislative Assembly on the Esher Report, while satisfactory in some respects, is characterised by an unfortunate spirit of timidity and vacillation and betrays a too great readiness to compromise even where important issues are at stake that the members of the Assembly have displayed in their brief career. Some of the recommendations of the Committee lose their value because they do not go far enough. The Committee has done well, however, to repudiate emphatically the assumption that the army in India should be regarded as part and parcel of the Imperial military machine and that it should be developed in a manner suited to Imperial necessities rather than with an eye only to the needs of external and internal defence of India itself. The Esher Committee has sought to perpetuate and extend the application of a policy which has, it is true, obtained all these years, though it has been camouflaged under various guises. But, the awakened consciousness of India has seen through the game and is not prepared to tolerate it any longer. Thanks are due to the Esher Committee for its help in this disillusionment of India. Its recommendations, by their calculated and unashamed subordination of Indian interests to the policy of Imperial aggrandisement, have made India realise that no progress in any direction of national well-being is possible so long as this callous and utterly immoral subordination of Indian interests to those of Imperial aggrandisement goes on and India's vital resources of wealth and manhood are poured into the insatiable maw of this Moloch. India will insist henceforth that the primary, if not sole, purpose of the Indian Army should be the internal and external defence of India. If at any time the interests of the British Commonwealth necessitate an offer of military help from India, that offer can come only voluntarily and not through any compulsion from outside. In any case the sacrifice asked of India should not be more onerous than that resting on the Dominions.

We showed the other day how out of all proportion to her capacity are the military burdens which have been heaped on Indian shoulders. The Committee of the Legislative Assembly has recommended that Indian troops may be employed on garrison duty overseas at the expense of His Majesty's Government and with the consent of the Government of India. Such a recommendation is uncalled-for. Why should Indian troops alone be selected for garrison duties and why should the services of Dominion troops also not be requisitioned by the Mother-country? It is common enough experience that such troops are disliked by the people of the garrisoned country and that this dislike in many cases extends to the nationality of the troops. The Arabs of Mesopotamia have come to hate Indians because of the Indian troops who have helped the British to conquer and garrison the country. If India is invited to lend her soldiers for garrison duty a similar call on the patriotism of the Dominions should also be made. Otherwise, there is the danger of our troops coming to be looked upon by the world as mere mercenaries. The Legislative Assembly ought to refuse to acquiesce in the gratuitous suggestion of its Committee.

The proposal that a civilian ought to be in charge of the portfolio of Defence and that the Commander-in-Chief should cease to be a member of the Viceroy's Council is the only reasonable solution of the problem of effective control of the army by the Indian legislature. The highly objectionable proposal of the Esher Committee that the Commander-in-Chief should be immediately under the orders of the Chief of the Imperial General Staff can never be accepted, as that will remove the last shred of control of this country on its own troops and vest it in the Imperial General Staff. That such a dangerous and patently interested proposal should have been made at the termination of a War for the self-determination of nations shows how little respect is paid in certain high quarters to the principles which had been promulgated from the highest forums. The recommendation of the Assembly's Committee with regard to the Indianisation of the commissioned ranks is entirely disappointing. Instead of demanding that at least 50 per cent. of the Commissions should at once be thrown open to Indians, the Committee ask for a bare 25 per cent.! It also suggests the "desirability" of establishing a college similar to Sandhurst in India, instead of demanding that it should be founded without any further delay and that the institutions at Quetta and elsewhere, which are maintained out of Indian funds, should be thrown open to Indians without any distinction of caste or race. The Committee's recommendations with reference to the Territorial Force, the interchange of officers, the reduction of the number of the British troops and the size of the administrative staff at headquarters are also somewhat disappointing in that they are not emphatic enough. As for the proposed committee of enquiry, its usefulness can only be judged by its terms of reference and its personnel. For that we have to see how the Assembly discharges its task. Apart from the specific defects of the recommendations of the Committee, it is necessary to point out that the country cannot accept them as its own considered demand. What the needs of the country demand and demand immediately is full control by legislature over the composition and character of the Indian Army, its uses, and the expenditure that may be incurred on its account. What India needs is an Indian Army, in the true sense of the word—that is, an army manned, officered and controlled by Indians, among whom we include Europeans and others who have made India their home. Nothing less will be fair to India or will be acceptable to her.

REPRESSIVE LAWS.

The composition of the two committees that have been appointed to consider the question of repressive and Press legislation is far from satisfactory. The omission of Mr. Khapard's name, for instance, from both the lists is no doubt significant. But, perhaps, we are expecting the thistle to grow figs. It would be a miracle if these committees are able to achieve anything in the way of mitigation of repression in this country. We would, therefore, only express the hope that those who have long been posing as champions of popular rights will not betray their countrymen and will labour with all their might to secure a repeal of all repressive legislation. The official members, of course, will try to persuade their Indian colleagues to agree to modification instead of repeal of these laws. But we hope the latter will resist all such attempts. In regard to the Press Act and the Rowlatt Act, especially, an entire repeal of the measure is what is urgently called for. But it remains to be seen if the Indian members of the Committee prove themselves to be patriotic enough not to be beguiled into acceptance of compromise by bureaucratic blandishment and diplomacy.

Notes of the Day.

Facts.

We call the special attention of our readers—particularly of our English readers—to a letter which we publish elsewhere from Mr. Hakim Ramlal Ramnarain, entitled "Fourteen Facts." The facts in question are not derived from European but from Asiatic sources, and most of them have not even been mentioned in the Press of Western Europe—a term from which we now, thanks to the vindictive policy of the victorious Allies, have to exclude Germany, Austria and Hungary. The result of that policy has been to throw all Eastern, and the greater part of Central, Europe into one predicament with Asia; so that Asia, which till lately was regarded by all the European Powers as a mere adjunct or dependency of Europe, has become to-day the only hope and stand-by of quite three-quarters of the European continent. The importance of Asia in regard to European politics has thus increased enormously since the war, in spite of the deceptive show of European victory; and the importance of the Turkish settlement to the future relations of Europe and Asia has never been denied by any competent authority. Therefore, those who wish to treat the Turkish question—as Mr. Lloyd George desired, and still desires to treat it—as a mere affair of spoils to be divided between England and her Allies and hangers-on, appear to us unduly and, as our correspondent puts it, "super-humanly optimistic."

Hindu-Muslim Unity.

The fact that our correspondent, Mr. Hakim Ramlal Ramnarain is not a Muslim but a Hindu gentleman, is also worthy of attention. The "Times" of London, in a recent article, has had the effrontery to assert that non-Muslim Indians do not care a rap about the fate of Turkey. From our own experience, no less than from the public utterances of all sections of Indian opinion, we are able to declare that Indian opinion is unanimous in support of the Muslim demands, or so nearly unanimous that, if dissentients exist, they dare not show themselves. The reason for this widespread feeling is not far to seek. The pride of Asia is at last aroused. The treatment given to an independent Asiatic and non-Christian Empire designed to rob its peoples of their independence, and prevent their progress upon Asiatic lines; the way the Turks have been driven out of country after country, have been slaughtered and despoiled, simply because they were Asiatic and non-Christian has had its natural effect among all Asiatic and non-Christian peoples. And the refusal of the British Government to accede to the petition of more than eighty million British "citizens" so-called, merely because they were Indians—for such a solid volume of opinion in any "White" part of the Empire would have had its way—has naturally roused the anger of all patriotic Indians. The Hindus see themselves insulted in the insult to their Muslim brothers. England is faced to-day by a united India: to-morrow she may well be faced by a united Asia, supported openly or secretly by quite three-fourths of Europe. It is madness, therefore, for her to persist in her ill-treatment of the Turks, when by fair treatment of them she can go a long way towards appeasing Asia. No object she can hope to gain by undue favour to the Greeks can be compared with this, from her own standpoint.

THE CITY OF COLOMBO-A TOTAL LOSS.

RE-INSURANCE RATE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 22.
Recd. 10-30 a.m., March 24.

A message from Yarmouth Nova Scotia states that the City of Colombo will be a total loss. Her bottom is being grounded out.

Reinsurance rate of 75 guineas per cent. is being quoted for the City of Colombo which was bound for New York to complete loading for the Mediterranean and, India. The vessel was insured on the value of £12 thousand sterling.

"A DANGER TO NEW REGIME!"

ATTEMPT OF REFORMS OBSTRUCTIONISTS IN ENGLAND.

MOTION FOR STOPPING THEIR ACTIVITIES LOST.

CODIFICATION OF HINDU LAW.

DEBATE IN COUNCIL OF STATE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Mar. 24.

The Council of State met this morning to transact non-official business. There was a considerable fall in the attendance. The agenda paper contains nine resolutions only. Only one question was asked.

Replying to Syed Reza Ali, Mr. D. Bray said that Najaf was not bombarded by any troops.

The Secretary to the Council read messages from the Assembly saying that certain Bills passed by the Council of State were also passed by the Assembly, and that the Assembly had recommended a joint committee on the Electricity Bill.

OBSTRUCTIONISTS OF REFORMS.

Syed Reza Ali moved recommending the Governor-General-in-Council that any attempt made in certain quarters in England to place obstacles in the working of the Government of India Act 1919 in accordance with the wishes of the people of India is calculated to endanger the new regime.

LORD AMPTHILL ON WAR PATH.

Sir Frank Carter, M.L.A. has received the following cablegram from Lord Ampthill in reply to his of the 15th instant, protesting against the formation of an Emergency Committee in England:—

"London 18th March—Your telegram received today. Mind your own business. It cannot hurt you that England should know the truth, and Englishmen will not stand anything else. Ampthill."

Sir Frank Carter has sent the following cable in reply to the above:—

"Delhi 24th March—We addressed you as Chairman of the proposed Committee and while reiterating our protest can now only deplore the deliberate discourtesy of your reply. Frank Carter."

Mr. Raza Ali said that when the Reforms Act was being piloted through the Parliament, India, including the Amritsar Congress, were unanimous in working the Act in the spirit of goodwill and cooperation. However, even now, Non-cooperators had not succeeded to keep the Councils vacant. The successful working of the new regime depended upon the good spirit of the people of India, the Government of India and its backbone, the civil service, the British people and the British Parliament. Out of these four factors, the people of India had through their representatives in the Councils shown their real desire to work the Reforms in aspirit of confidence and mutual trust.

The Government of India and the Civil Service had, as would be seen from the proceedings of the Indian legislature, sufficiently shown the spirit of goodwill and cooperation that inspired their actions. The fact was that critics of the Civil Service judged them hard in the past. Then again the British public was quite friendly to India's aspirations, and the British Ministry, since Lord Morley's time, was very sympathetic. Mr. Montagu's presence at Whitehall was a sufficient guarantee that Indian interests would be safeguarded. Last of all, the Houses of Commons and Lords were the master of India's destinies. A section of these Houses was conducting an anti-reform campaign and only recently they had been objecting to the appointment of Lala Harkishanlal.

The speaker quoted the Joint Committee's report to show that India's fiscal policy should be carried in accordance with India's wishes. In the face of this, the speaker could not understand why should Lancashire and Manchester try to dictate the fiscal policy to India, when she imposed enhanced import duty on cotton goods. Unfortunately men like Sir Michael O'Dwyer were forming an India Emergency Committee to check the successful working of the Reforms and he was glad that Europeans had cabled to England their protest against such a committee.

The President called the speaker to order not to name individuals in England. He could criticise bodies.

The speaker continuing wished that sensation-mongers should not be allowed to interfere with the working of Reforms.

"DANGER FROM WITHIN—NOT WITHOUT."

Sir Manockji Dadabhoy characterised the resolution as superfluous. He deplored the activities of certain so-called friends of India, but believed that the danger to the successful working of the Reforms was from within and not from without.

Sir Alexander Murray said that the India Emergency Committee in England was formed to watch the grave situation in India which could not be minimised. This Committee did not intend to check the working of Reforms. In fact, it was a support of the Government of India Act. The European community, felt that its objects might be misconstrued by Ghandities. The mover had put forward only one side of the obstacle against the working of the new regime. The Non-cooperation menace was facing them, and he was glad that the Home Member's speech, yesterday in the Legislative Assembly had annannced a sound policy. The speaker felt that a very minor agitation existed at Home against the Indian reforms and he felt sure that if left alone, this agitation could die a natural death. He asked the mover to withdraw his motion.

Sir Harnam Singh supported Mr. Raza Ali.

Sir William Vincent, Home Member, said if the Council so desired he would forward this resolution to the Secretary of State, but he doubted the wisdom of this course. This resolution was intended to be directed to His Majesty's Government and to private persons and associations in England. He reminded the House that Parliament had sanctioned the Reform Act and she knew how best to interpret it. Any attempt to criticise the action of Parliament would only cause resentment and do no good. He asked them whether this Council, in this democratic age, restrain people from criticising them. If this resolution was sent, His Majesty's Government could not control private opinion about Indian affairs. The result might be that any such attempt might encourage its coming to three definite issues quoted by the mover.

FISCAL POLICES—OF INDIA AND EMPIRE.

The Home Member said that the Joint Committee had enjoined that, as far as possible, the fiscal policy of India should be arranged to suit Indian opinion, but the Secretary of State was allowed to see that any such fiscal policy did not go against the fiscal obligations of the Empire. However could the Secretary of State prevent Manchester from doing its best for themselves but Manchester could not dictate just as Bombay could not. As for the appointment of Lala Harkishen Lal, it was not precluded from being publicly criticised, and, as this House could criticise any appointment which it did not like, so could the House of Commons do in the case of this Punjab Minister.

Lastly, a reference was made to the Emergency Committee. The speaker had seen its manifestoes and read its proceedings, but he failed to see in its programme the opposition to the Reforms in India. This Committee was described as being against the Non-Cooperation party. Did the Council seriously think that by forwarding a resolution to His Majesty's Government they were going to check private persons from taking interests in the affairs of this country, when especially this Committee had several men who had rendered great public service to this country? The Council should not accept a resolution which would have no practical effect, but might stimulate the movement which they sought to check, and might expose them for criticism in some quarters, even to ridicule by asking the public not to criticise the Council's own actions. He referred to the mover's remark that the Civil Service was behind the Government of India. The speaker was afraid that there were only two civilians in the Government of India at present. The real power was neither with any service nor Government of India, but with His Majesty's Government. Concluding, he said, as His Majesty's servants, it was their duty, their privilege, and their pleasure to give whole-hearted effect to Reforms.

Sardar Jogendra Singh asked the mover to withdraw his resolution.

Mr. Kale strongly criticised the Manchester agitation over import duty. He wanted the people in England to know the changes made were substantial and not superficial.

Malik Omar Hyat Khan advised the withdrawal of the resolution, as they and the critics belonged to the same Empire, and finally opposed the resolution.

Sir Zulfiquar Ali Khan thought the more was panic-stricken over the activities of the Emergency Committee, and he was not an alarmist. He relied on the justice of their cause and said their critics were discredited in their own country, and the dignity of the Council demanded ignoring them completely. He, therefore, opposed the resolution.

Mr. Raza Ali summed up the debate, and regretted that his resolution met with pitiable fate at the hands of half a dozen Knights and urged that they were not making appeals to private individuals but making representation to His Majesty's Government. The issue turned on the question whether it was question of duty or regret, and for the Council he thought it was for both. The motion was put and lost.

VICEROY'S EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Mr. Khaparde moved that a committee of the Council be appointed to examine the present distribution of portfolios among the members of the Viceroy's Executive Council and to make recommendations. He said although there was a cry for expert knowledge on all matters he wished to try his commonsense in the absence of expert knowledge, for he had never held portfolios, nor was there any chance to hold one. (Laughter). There was

(Continued on next page.)

MR. CHAMBERLAIN ON BUDGET.

RACE FOR ARMAMENT CONDEMNED.

NEED FOR PEACE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 22.
Recd. 10-30 a.m., March 24.

In the House of Commons Mr. Chamberlain indicated that he was leaving the Exchequer and the Budget would be introduced by the new Chancellor.

Replying to a question regarding revenue derived from the duties on sparkling wines Mr. Chamberlain said that the *de valorem* duty on champagne had only realised 30 per cent. of the amount estimated.

Asked whether he would consider reduction of duty Mr. Chamberlain replied that the question must be considered by his successor, who must ascertain whether reduced consumption was due to the exorbitant profits by the British sellers and not to tax.

Mr. Chamberlain stated that the estimates had been brought down as low as was considered safe in view of the uncertainty and disturbances at present reigning in the world.

He declared that the idea of competition in armaments with the United States was horrible and for us unthinkable. (Cheers.). He alluded to the widespread feeling in Britain that we were not content, after fighting the great war for freedom and destroying the great military autocracy of Central Europe, to contemplate visit of years in which the nations would still be struggling under the burden of these immense armaments by which all other national services would be curtailed. He expressed the hope that other nations with greater need than we would think less of the deeds of the war and more of the needs of peace and settle down to reconstruct the world.

He declared that Britain was the only European nation able to balance her Budget.

THE HEADFORD TRAIN AMBUSH.

FUSILIERS' GALLANT STAND.

A SERGEANT'S RESOURCEFULNESS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, March 23.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., March 24.

Thrilling particulars of the gallant stand of the Royal Fusiliers at Headfords show how a critical situation was saved largely through the resourcefulness of a sergeant in charge of the Vickers' gun. The first burst of rebel fire killed Lieutenant Adams in charge of the detachment, the wounded train driver and two soldiers on footplate. The Fusilier leapt from the train and emptied his magazine into the group of rebels. Then a senior sergeant steadily disposed his men, all of whom were young and were without previous experience but they behaved like veterans and took up their positions on the platform amid a hail of bullets. The rebel commandant, who turns out to be a much wanted man, called on the soldiers to surrender but was immediately shot dead. The civilians on the platform were meanwhile caught between two fires. The rebel fire increased in intensity. The brave senior sergeant was killed and the Fusiliers appeared doomed when the sergeant in charge of the Vickers gun with a gun crew who had been cut off by the rebel fire in the train fearlessly managed to bring his gun into action. The gun was splendidly served and not only prevented the rebels from rushing the dwindling force but compelled abatement of the rebel fire. The soldiers were unable to summon aid but reinforcements happily arrived under an officer who, hearing the fire, attacked the rebel position from another point and pursued them across an open country. Nine Fusiliers were killed and 10 wounded, 1 civilian was killed and 2 wounded and 4 rebels were killed and 2 wounded. The Dublin Castle account pays a tribute to the remarkable coolness and bravery of the sergeant in charge of the Vickers gun.

HELOTS OF THE EMPIRE.

INDIANS EXCLUDED FROM AUCTION SALE OF LANDS.

UGANDA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL WITHOUT INDIANS.

ONE DAY STRIKE: PROTEST MEETINGS.

WILL GOVT. OF INDIA INTERVENE?

(By Our Special Correspondent.)

KAMPALA (East Africa) March 23.

The "Kenya Gazette" notifies auction of sixteen farms, comprising about 25,000 acres in Nairobi. British European subjects and non-British subjects with the consent of the Governor can bid; Indians excluded from the sale to be held in June. The Government of India's intervention is needed.

The Uganda Legislative Council opened to-day without Indian representation. In protest a day's strike was held throughout. Meetings were held, demanding equal representation with non-official Europeans.

NEW EGYPTIAN CABINET.

TERMS OF ZAGHLUL PASHA'S SUPPORT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 21.

Cairo.—Zaghlul Pasha has telegraphed from Paris that he will support the new Cabinet if martial law and censorship are abolished and an official delegation to confer with the British Government on Lord Milner's proposals is placed under his presidency with a majority of the members of his delegation. The telegram has caused a stir in high political circles which are of the opinion that a new situation, fraught by the most serious difficulties, has been created.

EXPENDITURE IN MIDDLE EAST.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S ADMISSION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, March 23.
Recd. 11 a.m., March 24

Mr. Chamberlain speaking in the House of Commons agreed that expenditure in the Middle East was an excessive burden. He hoped that as a result of Mr. Churchill's visit, measures might be recommended to the Cabinet by which satisfactory reductions might be secured. With regard to German East Africa he pointed out the country had been disorganised and development delayed.

CURE FOR TUBERCULOSIS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, March 23.
Recd. 11 a.m., March 24.

Lecturing to the Royal Society of Medicine Lieutenant-Colonel Nathan Raw claimed to have proved that there were two distinct forms of tuberculosis and that it was possible to secure immunity from either by a vaccine prepared from the bacillus of the other.

EXPRESSING GRATITUDE TO THE DUKE.

UNIVERSAL SENTIMENTS OF THE COUNTRY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 22.
Recd. 11-45 a.m., March 24.

In the House of Commons Colonel Burn asked whether the Government intended to ask the House to express appreciation and gratitude to the Duke of Connaught for the admirable manner in which he had carried out in India the duties entrusted to him.

Mr. Chamberlain replied that he was sure the House felt both appreciation for the admirable manner in which the Duke of Connaught had discharged his duties and gratitude to him for undertaking them, but it did not appear necessary to pass a formal resolution in Parliament in order to express what he believed to be the universal sentiments of the country.

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S INDIAN TOUR

LORD CROMER PRESENTS REPORT TO KING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, March 22.
Recd. 11-45 a.m., March 24.

His Majesty to-day received Lord Cromer who presented the King with a brief report on the Duke of Connaught's tour in India.

FINANCE BILL.

ASSEMBLY ACCEPTS AS AMENDED BY COUNCIL.

LETTER UPTO ½ TOLA TO COST ½ ANNA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Mar. 24.

When the Legislative Assembly met to-day the Finance Bill, as amended by Council of State, was laid on the table and Mr. Hailey moved that the amendments made by the Council of State be taken into consideration. Several members put a number of questions to the Finance Member on the effect of the amendments passed by the Council of State.

In reply to Sir Sivaswamy Iyer, Mr. Hailey said that the net result of postal arrangements proposed by the Council of State would be a gain of 18 lakhs. The freight on India steam vessels had been raised in the Council of State from one anna three pies to two annas six pies in order to enable companies to meet their increased working expenses.

In reply to Mr. Harchandrai Vishandas, the Finance Member said that as regards postal arrangements there would be a gain of 18 lakhs, as regards steamships 15 lakhs leaving a balance to the good of 3 lakhs. Other amendments effected by the Council of State were immaterial, as they were all in thousands and not in lakhs. If this Assembly reduced postal rates on letters from nine pies to six pies the result would be a loss of 42 lakhs and if they reduced steamship charges from two and half annas to one anna three pies there would be a loss of 15 lakhs making a total loss of 57 lakhs.

Mr. Seshagiri Iyer:—Is it open for us now to reconsider the decision arrived at by the majority of this House in regard to postal letters?

President:—We are here only to consider the amendments passed by the Council of state. The proposal of Mr. Seshagiri Iyer would mean a lot of time, and I should not like to give any ruling on it.

Mr. Innes in reply to further questions said that Government raised general *ad valorem* rate from 11 to 11 per cent. on oils. Owing to this fact, and owing to the increased value of oil, they found that what was intended as preference in favour of lubricating and other particular oils had now become a handicap against them.

MR. GINWALA'S OPPOSITION.

At this stage Mr. Ginwala opposed the Bill being taken into consideration. This House having stated the other day that the Council of State ought to have no voice in money bills the Council of State ought to have had no voice in the matter of amendments.

President:—Order, order. These remarks are not in order, on a motion of this kind. The Hon. Member will have ample opportunity of expressing these views when the revision of constitutional powers under the Government of India comes up. The question now is that the amendents on the Finance Bill be taken into consideration.

Mr. Ginwalla:—The House having passed the Finance Bill in a particular form, we ought not to accept any amendments from the Council of State. The Hon Finance Member has explained that in one instance the burden would be increased by 60 lakhs. Is there any constitution where the other House has got power to increase financial burdens? If so, then this House should prevent the Council of State from exercising that power. The House of Lords was never allowed to make any amendment on money bills at all, and I submit there is no constitutional difference between the relative positions of this House and the Council of State on the one side and the House of Lords and the House of Commons on the other.

Sir Sivaswamy Iyer asked the Finance Member what would be the effect if the half-anna for one tola system were to be restored. The Finance Member replied that there would be a loss of 45 lakhs. If they accepted the Council of State's recommendations as regards the steamship rates they would again lose 15 lakhs, but if they restored the existing steamship rates there would be a gain of 15 lakhs.

Several other questions were raised by many more members when Mr. Hailey proposed adjournment of the House for one hour during which he promised to give full information on all points that would be raised. The House accepted the suggestion. The President withdrew and the Assembly had an informal discussion for one hour during which the Finance Member gave replies to hon. members.

PROCEDURE WHEN HOUSES DISAGREED.

The Assembly met after one hour's adjournment. Mr. Percival asked the President what would be the procedure if this Assembly were to amend the amended bill and the Council of State were to refuse to pass these new amendments? Was there any provision for a Joint Committee?

The President replied that there could be no joint committee unless after a lapse of six months. If this Assembly did not pass the Bill as recommended by the other House then there would be a deadlock in which case the Governor-General would exercise his constitutional powers to prevent it.

Sir Sivaswami Iyer asked the Assembly to proceed with the question from a practical point of view. The course which they should pursue must be one which afforded the least impediment in the way of a speedy passage of the Bill. If this House would make further amendments which would not be acceptable by the other House then the latter might make still further amendments and in that way the legislature could not come to any final decision on a Bill which must be passed by the end of this month. As regards joint sitting it was out of the question as has been pointed out by the President.

The other course was to report the matter to the Governor-General, but was the Assembly prepared, in the first year of its existence, to make a recommendation to the Governor-General that they were not able to settle the matter themselves and that they had already begun to feel a certain amount of friction in the working of the constitution? (Cries of "no.") The difference between this Assembly and the Council of State as regards this Finance Bill was mainly on two points, namely, postal rates and surcharge on steamships. If a new clause was inserted in the Bill that for every half a tola letter only half an anna would be charged and that all recommendations of the Council of State as regards postal letters must remain as they were then that would be a suitable compromise, although he understood it would involve a loss of a few lakhs of revenue.

As regards surcharge on steamships he begged the House to leave the question as had been decided by the other House. Among other proposals made in the course of one hour's adjournment was one which affected the poorest classes, i.e., kerosine oil. The use of this oil had extended even to rural parts and it would be unjust to have any additional taxation on that item.

Mr. Harchandrai Vishandas endorsed Sir Sivaswami Iyer's observations, and pointed out that by bringing any deadlock in the working of their constitution they would be putting the new Viceroy in a very difficult position.

GOVERNMENT AGREE TO HALF ANNA FOR HALF TOLA.

Mr. Hailey said the proposal of half an anna for half a tola would mean a loss of twenty lakhs or rupees, and although Government did not withdraw one jot or tittle from their previous objection to this retrograde proposal, still in order to meet the objection now felt by the House Government would, under the executive order, provided under the Act, introduce half an anna for half a tola. (Applause). But he asked the house to accept *in toto* the recommendations of the Council of State as regards the rates on postal latters. If, however, in the course of the year the revenue under the item of postal letters was found insufficient then he would ask the Assembly for more money at the next session under some other head.

Mr. Seshagiri Iyer and Mr. Samarth and Mr. Cotelingam expressed thanks for the Finance Member's offer.

The Bill as amended by the Council of State was then taken into consideration and put part by part. All parts were accepted without any discussion, and when schedule three, was reached, Dr. Gour wanted that Council of State's recommendation for a charge of nine pies for a letter of weight not exceeding one tola must be replaced by a clause that half an anna be charged for a letter not exceeding half tola.

Mr. Hailey observed that the best course was to pass the recommendations of the Council of State as they were and to allow Government to introduce half anna for half tola, separately, by the executive order, as already stated. This was agreed to and schedule three was accepted.

There was also slight objection by Mr. Venkatapathi Raju when the freight on steam vessels was taken into consideration, his argument being that Government should take as the revenue from steam vessels the whole of two and half annas instead of one and a quarter anna.

Mr. Hailey observed that that would be an injustice because the companies had to meet the increased working expenses. The objection was then withdrawn, and the Bill, as amended by the Council of State, was eventually accepted with the Government assurance that they would introduce half-anna rate for half-tola letters by the executive order. The Assembly then adjourned till Saturday.

REPRESSIVE LAWS.

ARE THEY NECESSARY IN NEW ERA

DEBATE IN WEDNESDAY'S ASSEMBLY MEETING.

After Mr. Kabrajee's resolution had been carried it was Mr. Jatkar's turn to move his resolution on repressive measures. But Mr. Jatkar said he did not wish to move it and begged leave of the House to withdraw it.

Sir William Vincent said that when the Government of India received a notice of this resolution the notice was not in time, and Mr. Jatkar was at his own request given the official day, because he (speaker) was willing to take that opportunity of stating the Government's case. Now Mr. Jatkar in taking the course he had, had treated them with want of consideration, and Government had been put to considerable inconvenience in preparing their case.

Dr. Nandlal:—Sir, May I be permitted to move this resolution?

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas: Sir, I want your ruling on the point as to whether a

(Continued on next page.)

"A DANGER TO NEW REGIME!"

(Continued from Previous Page.)

distribution of the subjects in the days of Lord Curzon and Lord Minto, and speaker thought that in these spacious days of decentralisation and devolution he should try his chance for redistribution. Firstly, the Legislative Department in India had no power of initiative, while in England the functions of this department were very important and all legal appointments were made by the Lord Chancellor. Similarly, in India, the President of this Council should have power to sanction appointments to the High Courts and all other courts. The Home Department had, in the past, in all countries, been supreme but even now, in theory if not in practice, it retained that position. In India the Home Department was still supreme and all matters regarding internal peace and security and judicial appointments were dealt by this Department. The Education Department and the Medical Department were distributed under various departments under various heads. Then again Archæology and Bishops went under one head. In short, there were so many anomalies under the existing system that a committee would serve a useful purpose.

Sir William Vincent regretted that Mr. Khaparde had not touched the real issue raised by his motion, and in his speech, though amusing, he absolutely forgot to take notice of the fact that the redistribution of the portfolios had been dealt with by an expert Secretariat Procedure Committee, presided over by Mr. L. Smith. Replying to Mr Khaparde's criticism, the Home Member said there was no department which had the greatest influence over every other branch of the Government of Indian than the Legislative Department. But, admittedly, this Department was pure ly a drafting department and as such had nothing to do with the policy of Government.

A PREROGATIVE OF VICEROYS.

He did not think Mr. Khaparde's suggestion that the President of the Council like the Lord Chancellor of England should make all legal appointments was a practical proposition. Moreover the distribution of the portfolios was purely a prerogative of the Viceroy and the new Viceroy might resent interference in his powers as proposed by the present resolution. He was afraid that the resolution was almost interfering with the provision of the Government of India Act. An expert committee had already recommended on the question, and decision on its report would be arrived at after the arrival of Lord Reading. He doubted whether members of this Council had an expert knowledge to form a committee to go into this matter.

Sir M Dadabhoy agreed that the distribution was not an ideal one. The resolution sought to introduce a novel principle in administration. Here it is the Viceroy's prerogative to secure distribution, while in England it is the Prime Minister's. It was on this principle he opposed the resolution and a committee, without the practical experience, apart from the principle, would not do much good. Another objection was the expected arrival of Lord Reading, and that he should not be tied down by the resolution.

Raja Sir Harnam Singh, while supporting the scientific distribution, advised the members to withdraw his resolution.

Mr. Jogendra Singh moved for closure and the resolution was negatived. A division was called and only three voted for the motion.

The President, who, while Mr. Khaparde was speaking, went out for a couple of minutes said that in his absence, Mr. Khaparde had made a reference to him which he would have disallowed if he had been present. The Council adjourned for lunch.

AFTER LUNCH.

CODIFICATION OF HINDU LAW.

Re-assembling after lunch Dr Ganganath Jha moved that steps be taken towards the appointment of a committee of lawyers and Sanskrit scholars to consider the advisability and possibility of codifying Hindu Law as administered by British courts of justice, and to advise upon the desirability of introducing such changes, as may be consistent with the text of Hindu Law. He said the existing application of Hindu Law was not strict accordance with the texts of Hindu Law. It was desirable, therefore, that a system be evolved out of the existing conflicting rulings on the Hindu Law. He knew of the great complicated task, which he asked Government to undertake, but he pressed it as it was important.

At this stage, on the request of the Secretary, the President suspended other business to enable a message of the Assembly to be read. The Secretary informed the House that a Assembly had agreed today to the amendments carried by this House in the Finance Bill. (Applause).

Dr. Sapru said the task was stupendous and it was difficult for any one to define the Hindu Law. When the British came into this country it was very difficult for British judges to administer Hindu and Mahomedan Law. As a result of this, Kazis and Pandits were attached to courts, but this had to be, later on, given up. He emphasised the great complications of Hindu Law, but maintained that, on the whole, the work done by British courts hitherto had been creditable. However, in view of the difficulty of the task, Government could only do this that in the civil, criminal and ecclesiastical departments of law, codification could be effected only by piece-meals Government had full sympathy with the motion, but they proposed to address high courts and other expert bodies on the advisability of undertaking codification, and Government would then proceed to take steps as found necessary.

Mr. Ramsarandas supported.

Sir Manockji Dadabhoy asked Dr. Sapru whether it was not a fact that fifteen years ago High Courts were addressed on the same matters?

Dr. Sapru replied it was ancient history. The resolution was withdrawn.

FINANCE BILL.

(Continued from previous page.)

member can be allowed to withdraw his resolution if he had given notice of it and after it had been tabled on the agenda. There were many members who were anxious to get Government declare their policy on this important question of Non-Cooperation, but we refrained from giving notice of our resolutions after seeing this resolution on the agenda. Now that Mr. Jatkar has withdrawn his resolution we cannot move any resolution as there is no time left. Is it fair that such a thing should be allowed?

Sir William Vincent:—I can devise some method of bringing in time on the agenda any other resolution if Mr. Jamnadas would give notice of it.

"GREATEST DISCOURTESY GIVEN BY MR. JATKAR."

President:—The Hon Member (Mr Jatkar) had been permitted by the Chair and Government to move his resolution on the official day. Now he does not wish to move it Neither the House nor the Chair possesses any power except that of peaceful persuasion to compel him to move it He is perfectly within his right in withdrawing it, but what I have got to say is that the Hon. Member has given the greatest discourtesy, firstly, to the Assembly, secondly, to the Chair, and thirdly, to Government in that he did not give Government an opportunity of explaining their position.

Mr. Jatkar:—I withdraw my resolution.

President:—The Chair must now use its discretion and permit any other member to move the resolution

Col. Gidney:—I wish to move it.

President:—No, Dr. Nandlal had got the opportunity.

DR. NANDLAL ON REPRESSIVE MEASURES.

Dr. Nandlal then moved Mr. Jatkar's resolution that Government should adhere to the declaration of its policy, made in October and November last, and ask the local Governments to stop all repressive measures now being used all over India. He said the whole country was very much delighted to hear the most sincere and genuine declaration of Government last November. Unfortunately, however, strong elements of repression sometimes revived themselves, here and there and although Government might have convincing reasons on their side it had no justification to resort to repressive measures. No doubt in the Punjab and in some other quarters undesirable incidents had occurred, but at the same time Government was wrong in resorting to repression. He, therefore, asked Government to declare their policy once more.

Mr. Amjad Ali supporting the resolution said repressive measures should be put an end to.

After Mr. Amjad Ali had spoken Mr. Jatkar himself stood up to support the resolution. He said he did not wish to move the resolution because he was not ready for its being discussed to-day. He wanted Sir William Vincent to get his resolution tabled on the next non-official day (26th) and so he was surprised to see it on to-day's agenda.

Sir William Vincent:—May I say that Mr. Jatkar himself wanted this resolution to be put on the official day i.e. to-day.

Mr. Jatkar then begged pardon of the House and said that he did not wish that the resolution, should be moved by himself although he was in entire sympathy with it. Proceeding Mr. Jatkar quoted certain passages from Government's declaration of November last, and said that the position to-day, however, was that the repression had been applied to nearly one hundred and twenty-five persons. In his own province (Central Provinces), prosecutions had been started, one of the victims being the Vice-Chairman of Nagpur Municipality. Securities had been demanded from volunteers for preaching temperance and in one instance the agitation was sought to be non-violent in character not only against Government but against people themselves. Famine, scarcity, and fear of additional taxation had disturbed the whole country and any repressive measure would only add to complexities of the situation. The principle of non-cooperation had come to stay, but Government should not do anything which would drive it underground. They should on the other hand by a policy of conciliation create confidence in the representative institutions by allowing them greater control over the affairs of this country.

NON-COOPERATION RESOLUTION.

Sir William Vincent who spoke after Mr. Jatkar said the Hon. Member who had just spoken had felt surprised that his resolution was on the agenda today. That however, had not prevented him from making a long manuscript speech. He had repeated that he did not expect to see this resolution on an official day. But his own letter pressed that the resolution must be put on an official day. Now, however, the moment was particularly opportune for him to make a declaration of the Government policy. The great motive behind Government was the progress of this country towards responsible Government and simultaneous preservation of public tranquility. He knew of no country in which the changes contemplated and inaugurated in Government had ever been effected peaceably. The Government of this country was difficult because of great distances. To this had been temporarily added difficulties which had been exploited by Non-Cooperation party to the utmost limit. There was no question about that in their efforts to paralyse Government because that was their declared object. There was no measure to which they had not resorted. Whenever there was a difference between employers and employees, between the landlords and the tenants, emissaries of Non-Cooperation fostered discontent and created unrest and disorder. A movement of this kind could not but be extremely dangerous and full of evil potentialities. It was purely destructive and so far as he had been able to ascertain it had no element of construction.

SIXTY YEARS' WORK.

The object of Non-Cooperation was self-Government but self-Government connoted self-protection which India had not. British Government had undertaken a great trust on behalf of India and the withdrawal of that protection from India at this juncture would lead to anarchy and destruction of sixty years of work in this country. Government always hoped that sanity of people would counteract this mischievous propaganda of Non-Cooperation. Government took this opportunity of acknowledging many efforts that had been taken by by saner section of this country in this behalf and they believed that in this Mrs. Besant and Mr. Sastri had earned the thanks of all good people.

MR. GANDHI'S FAILURE.

Proceeding the Home Member explained what he thought of Mr. Gandhi's present position. He said that Mr. Gandhi had failed with the educated classes. Boycott of Councils had proved a failure, and renunciation of titles had been very little and very few lawyers had given up their practice. It was true that there was a temporary success in connection with students but this evanescent madness had passed away and most of the young men were now returning to colleges. There was much economic unrest, political unrest, partly local and partly caused by the world-wide war and upon this it was very easy to rouse ill-feeling and passion. Any interference with those who exploited these causes would not be consistent with the spirit of reform. Increased racial feeling among people in social and political progress would be inconsistent with the spirit of reform. It would have been possible to suppress the tactics of non-cooperators much earlier but Government felt it their duty to exercise some patience. We are doing our best, he said, to meet the situation. It was in response to demand on that account that Government appointed a committee on repressive laws which will sit in due course and the same course was adopted in regard to press legislations. Throughout this session the Government of India (Home Department) was actuated by a desire to meet the Legislative Assembly as far as possible.

POSITION OF GREAT ANXIETY.

"That is the spirit in which I have attempted to approach this subject and I am glad to say I have received the greatest consideration from the Assembly-consideration which I cannot express too greatly to members. Government is in a position of great anxiety. Nobody can exaggerate the dangers of it. It would be equally futile to minimise it. I do know that we have to suppress disorder whereever it occurs and to punish those who incite disorders. I'm that I seek the support of this Council. (Applause.) If we are to prevent serious outbreaks of violence and and lawlessness as have happened in Rae Bareilly where at the instance of political agitators the mob had cried that British Raj is coming to an end and Gandhi will be King, then Government must proceed at least under the ordinary law of the land against those who are guilty of such conduct. (Applause.) We have prosecuted wherever we could, but prosecutions are getting very difficult because witnesses are being intimidated and still we have always advocated prosecution under ordinary law. But our policy has been challenged by one hon. member who was rather unduly harsh. Our instructions to local Government dated 28th January of this year are mainly as follows:—

(1) To keep closest possible watch on attempts made by non-cooperators to spread disaffection among labouring classes; (2) to initiate early legislation wherever necessary as in the matter of tenancy; (3) to conduct propaganda by giving widest publicity to intentions of Government; and (4) to rigorously prosecute under the ordinary law of the land all persons making seditious speeches and inciting people to violence.

MR. GANDHI'S CO-ADJUTORS.

It is quite true that Mr. Gandhi himself is an idealist and visionary. He does advocate or professes to advocate non-violence, but are his co-adjutors actuated by the same motives. Now take the cases of two prominent Mahomedans. Has it not even been said that invasion of this country had been foretold within short time from outside, in which Mahomedans inside this country are to render aid. There has been social boycott and seduction of soldiers. In such circumstances, is it not right that Government should take such action that will be necessary to the preservation of public tranquility. Are we to stand aloof and allow these incitements to go on merely because we are accused of repressive measures?

Proceeding, Sir William referred to recent happenings in the Punjab, Madras, Bihar and United Provinces, and pointed out that in all these cases local Councils had approved of the action taken by respective officers. In conclusion, he said the Government's policy was to meet legitimate demand of people, strengthen moderate opinion, make reforms a reality, remove agrarian and other grievances, go out of the way even at the sacrifice of efficiency in order to satisfy legitimate demands, but at the same time where we have disorders and excitements to disorders either direct or indirect we should punish them. Now I want this Assembly to support me in the announcement of this policy of Government.

Mr. Eardley Norton: Is there any truth in the allegation that men have been prosecuted for preaching temperance?

Sir William Vincent: Certainly not. Government have never opposed anyone advocating the cause of temperance only. When violence is used then persons are prosecuted.

"SWARAJ WOULD MEAN HINDU RULE!"

Mr. Kabiruddin Ahmed then opposed the resolution as he believed that Non-Cooperator's Swaraj would mean Hindu rule in this country. Let Hindus and Mahomedans first unite before asking for Swaraj.

Sirdar Gujjan Singh said he was not an advocate of repressive measures, but complained that measures sufficient to cope with non-cooperation movement should have been taken up long ago in order to protect the lives of law-abiding people. His experience was that subordinate officials of Government were showing weakness but now government had done the right thing in enunciating their new policy.

Khan Bahadur Sarfaraz Hussain Khan endorsed every word of the Home Member and Sardar Gujjan Singh and said Government should not be tied down by the second part of the resolution. Government should have a free hand to deal with the situation. He, therefore, moved an amendment to the effect that Government should as far as possible adhere to the declaration of its policy made in October and November last and urged the deletion of second portion of resolution which asked local governments to stop all repressive measures.

Khan Bahadur Sarfaraz Hussain Khan moved an amendment to the effect that Government of India should adhere as far as possible to the October Declaration and not bind down the hands of local Government. For the words from "and ask" to the end he wanted to substitute the following:—"to prevent the adoption by local Governments of measures other than under the ordinary law of the land except under some emergency and when extraordinary measures are to be resorted to this should be undertaken only with the concurrence of the respective ministers and the Government of India."

Mr. Rangachariar asked what result had the expression produced in the course of the last ten years. He felt that there might be some troubles here and there but Government should meet such situation by ordinary laws of the land. He discussed the causes of changes in Government's attitude, namely presence of Indian members in the Viceroy's Executive Council, King Emperor's attitude and the Reforms which were inaugurated last month. Concluding he urged that local Governments be not given *carte blanche*. The Government of India should take measures to counteract the Non-cooperation movement and the house would support them but if they resorted to extraordinary measures to counteract the Non-cooperation sures at that time Lord Reading could not but repudiate this policy.

Sarfaraz Hussain Khan at this stage withdrew his amendment.

Sir Sivaswamy Iyer endorsed the views of Mr. Rangachariar. If public objected to the Government's repressive policy in the past it was because Government resorted to exceptional measures instead of resorting to ordinary laws. He assured Government that if they followed Mr. Rangachariar's advice Assembly would not withhold any powers later on if necessity arose in the interest of maintenance of peace and order. The amendment should be accepted by the House in the place of original motion.

GOVERNMENT ATTITUDE EULOGISED

Mr. H. Vishandas confessed he was the next curprit who gave notice of a similar resolution with the object of eliciting Government's policy and to impress upon Government that this was not the opportune time for repression but after hearing the Home Member he felt that no sensible man would deny that Government's action was sound in the face of existing tension He eulogised Government's attitude on the burning questions like the Punjab and Khilafat which formed the plank of Non-cooperationists. The speaker had previously thought that Lord Reading would be enhanced (*sic*) by a repressive policy but Home Member had convinced him that Government's action did not go beyond the necessity of the case.

DUTY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Dr. Sapru said that the policy of the Government was quite simple and was in accordance with their resolution of November. The mere fact that a person happened to belong to Non-cooperation movement and was carrying on Non-cooperation propaganda was not quite enough to bring him with the provision of the law but when he transgressed a certain limit, when he appealed to popular passion, and incited people to violence he could not be exempted by the law of any country. It would therefore appear that Government had scrupulously adhered to their resolution Dr. Nandlal's motion was very widely worded and wanted to deprive Government of all actions even now taken to meet law breakers. Did Dr. Nandlal want Government to stand aside and show that it was not its legal and moral duty to prevent disastrous consequences which it was easy to imagine. As for Mr. Rangachariar's amendment it proposed to upset the constitutional position under which ministers were in charge of the transferred subjects. Only Governors generally had informal discussion with ministers but it would be an exceptional condition on Government if they were asked to seek concurrence of Ministers. He assured Mr. Rangachariar that exceptional acts could be extended, with permission of control Government only. Mr. Rangachariar's motion cast reflections upon local Governments.

Here Dr. Sapru quoted Mr. Gandhi's latest writing with regard to the treatment moted out to Pandit Malaviya in the course of which he condemned the action of Non-cooperator saud did not blame the police for, even under Swarajya, the police might be as rude as under the existing system. Mr Gandhi had also stated that the incident at Benares was symptomatic of the attitude of temper of the people. Concluding Dr. Sapru asked whether it was not the duty of Government to check this whirlwind.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas opined it was India's misfortune that Mr. Gandhi did not give up Non-cooperation and alluded to personal insults to Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya. He saw clear signs of outbursts of violence and spirit of intolerance and thought the movement should be put down. He opposed the resolution.

Sir William Vincent said there was so little difference between Government and Mr. Rangacharier's amendment that if pressed to a division it might produce lamentable effect outside. The local Governments would say that they had been let down by central Government at a time when they were struggling hard to meet the situation. The Ministers were in charge of the transferred subjects and it would be constitutionally wrong to make concurrence of ministers as a condition to any action under reserved subjects. He asked Mr. Rangachari not to break this ordinary law of the land (laughter). He urged the Assembly if they could accept the amendment in the form as opposed by Sir Sivaswamy Iyer that Government should adhere to its policy as announced to the Assembly this day and as far as possible avoid resorting to any proceedings under exceptional legislation in dealing with Non-cooperation movement. He said since last year he had changed his attitude and as commanded by His Majesty the King-Emperor as really anxious as all other civil service men were to fully co-operate to make reforms a great success. (Applause).

Bhaiman Singh supporting Rangachariar's amendment disclaimed sympathy with the movement and hoped for its natural death.

Dr. Nandlal summing up the debate spoke amidst laughter on Indian political ideas, the mightiness of Government, and emphasised that repressive measures had not been wholesome. Mr. Rangachari withdrew his amendment,

Mr O'Donnell then moved that Government should adhere to its policy as announced to the Assembly this day and as far as possible avoid resorting to any proceedings under exceptional legislations in dealing with Non-cooperation movement

Mr. Norton said there was absolutely no evidence of the existence of any repressive measure at present but in view of fact that Government might at some later stage come forward for a new scheme of legislation to meet new activities of Non-cooperation and he did not see any reason why special legislation should not be asked. For he felt he should warn Government that in any scheme they might bring forward the trial shall be according to ordinary procedure of court as distinct from tribunals and secret sittings. They had had enough of the scandalous application of the powers in the past which brought shame upon the Government.

Mr. Neogy pointed out that the policy as outlined by the Home Member differed from the policy enunciated by the Viceroy at the Calcutta Club dinner. He urged that propaganda must be met by propaganda and not by repression and Lord Reading's mission of reconciliation should not be prejudiced.

The motion of Mr O'Donnell, Home Secretary, was put and carried amidst shouts of "No."

Dr. Guru introduced his marriage bill 32 voting for introduction and 17 voting against.

Assembly adjourned till to-morrow to consider Finance Bill as emerged from Council of State

FOURTEEN FACTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Mr. Lloyd George and his Foreign Office colleague, Lord Curzon, who while eating the bread of India had the effrontery to call the people of Asia liars, might salve their Non-Conformist conscience by thinking that the so-called paltry concessions offered to the Turks are just, equitable, fair and generous, but we poor heathen Indians who have not such elastic conscience think otherwise. Meanwhile their openly avowed partisanship of the Greeks, and their callous indifference to the prolonged agony of Turkish men, women and children have brought into existence certain settled facts which are ominous in aspect and harbingers of some mighty catastrophe. Below are some of the settled facts which have resulted from the bankruptcy of British statesmanship:—

(1) The Soviet and the Afghan Governments have entered into a treaty.

(2) Jamal Pasha has been appointed Minister of War in Afghanistan.

(3) Captain Mohamed Kamal Khan and Molvi Mansoorkhan, the Envoys of the Amir of Afghanistan, have been accorded a warm welcome at Angora and allowed to join in the deliberations of the Nationalist Turks as trusted advisers.

(4) Raza Bey and other Turkish envoys are honored guests in the capital of Afghanistan.

(5) An Afghan delegation, consisting of five members under the leadership of General Kaisar Mohamed Khan, has reached Moscow and has assured the Soviet Government that in case of the Bolshevik invasion of India, Afghanistan would not oppose the project. This delegation after finishing its business there will proceed to Berlin for the purpose of entering into a political and commercial treaty with Germany.

(6) Germany, Austria and Turkey though at present quiescent are only waiting for an opportunity to pay back all the indignities and humiliations they have been subjected to on account of their trust in the 14 points of President Wilson, of which the Allies took such a shameful advantage.

(7) The Bolsheviks openly avow that their object is the destruction of the British Empire which octopus-like is throttling every country with its tentacles of imperialism, capitalism, white race supremacy and exploitation.

(8) Persia has entered into a new treaty with the Soviet Government and has rejected the humiliating terms so laboriously prepared by Lord Curzon for the Egyptianization of Persia.

(9) Mesopotamia is like a bottomless pit swallowing up millions of money and thousands of men.

(10) Egypt is clamouring for independence and resolved to got it.

(11) India is determined to attain Swaraja and is watching with the greatest anxiety how the Khilafat question is solved and the Turks treated.

(12) America, the warm champion of the Allies, whose legions turned back the German tide of invasion is feverishly increasing her navy and bids fair to become the greatest naval power in the near future notwithstanding the assurances and pleadings of English statesmen because she distrusts them and remembers the adage "Once bit twice shy."

(13) Ireland is a land of rapine murder and anarchy.

(14) The Sherif Hussein till lately a pampered and pensioned ally of Great Britain, does not recognise the mandatory regimes so ingeniously prepared by the Allies, and openly talks of joining the Turks and Bolsheviks.

These are the fourteen settled facts which stare Mr. Lloyd George and his colleagues in the face and if, in spite of these deadly menaces, the British statesmen take a rosy view of the situation, then they are really super-humanly optimistic.—Yours, etc.,

HAKIM RAMLAL RAMNARAIN.

28, Frere Road,

Bombay, March 23.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN TRADE AGREEMENT.

VOLLEY OF QUESTIONS IN COMMONS

PREMIER'S REPLY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 23.
Recd. 11 a.m., March 24

In the House of Commons last night a volley of critical questions was fired at the Government with regard to the Russian Trade Agreement notably whether the property of the British subjects in Russia had been definitely confiscated and whether the Soviets accepted the responsibility for the former Government's debts.

Mr. Lloyd George regretted that the peace had not been signed. This was due to the refusal of our offer of a joint discussion but the trade agreement safeguarded all the points raised, most of which in addition to the Soviets' counter-claims, had been reserved for clearing up later when all claims would be pressed as hard as possible. The Premier said he detected a change from wild extravagant communism of even a few months ago.

A Moscow wireless had indicated significant recognition that the Russian system was impossible in the present state of human nature.

SOVIET PROPAGANDA IN THE EAST.

TO BE STOPPED UNDER ANGLO-RUSSIAN TRADE AGREEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 22.
Recd. 10-30 a.m., March 24.

In the House of Commons Mr. Edward Wood suggested suspension of operation of the Anglo-Russian Trade Agreement until the Government, was able to satisfy the House that the Soviet propaganda in Afghanistan and India has been discontinued.

Mr. Chamberlain emphasised that under the preamble to the Agreement the Soviet Government undertook to refrain from such propaganda and, under Clause 13 of the Agreement, any infringement of this condition entitled the British Government to determine the Agreement, if the defaut were not remedied.

The letter which was handed to M. Krassin stated that action must be taken by the Soviet Government as an essential corollary to the Agreement.

Replying to a question whether the Government was satisfied that propaganda had ceased when the Agreement was signed, Mr. Chamberlain said they were satisfied that the Soviet Government had pledged themselves to cease it forthwith.

Capt. Coote: "Is it not a fact that Lenin expressed his inability to control his agents in the Middle East and Afghanistan?"

Mr. Chamberlain replied that he had no information.

Mr. Raper asked for an assurance that the Agreement would be cancelled, if it were proved that the Soviet promise with regard to propaganda had been broken.

Mr. Chamberlain replied that it was an essential condition to the signing of the Treaty that any hostile action would cease.

DISAPPOINTMENT IN BERLIN.

WARNINGS AGAINST EXAGGERATED TALK.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, March 23.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., March 24.

A Berlin message states that the first feeling of jubilation with regard to the Upper Silesian plebiscite has been succeeded by disappointment as the publication of further results show that German majority is not so large as expected.

The "Lokalanzeiger" says that the fact that regions so very important to German industry are partly endangered and partly lost is most depressing.

The "Vorwaerts" utters a warning against the exaggerated talk of a brilliant German victory.

GERMAN REPARATIONS RECOVERY BILL PASSED IN LORDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 22.
Recd. 11 a.m., March 23.

In the House of Lords the German Reparations Recovery Bill passed all stages without discussion.

INDIAN IMPORT DUTY.

LANCASHIRE DELEGATION TO MR. MONTAGU.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 22.
Recd. 11-45 a.m., March 24.

Mr. Montagu will receive a deputation representing the Lancashire cotton employers and operatives at the India Office on March 29rd with regard to the Indian import duty. The "Manchester Guardian" anticipates that the Government's reply will be that India enjoys fiscal autonomy in fact, if not in name, and it would not be practical politics to override the decision of the Government of India in the interests of Lancashire. The paper states that the Federation of British Industries has appointed a Committee to enquire into the whole question of the Indian fiscal policy as it affects British industries.

Just Received Varities of

Huntley & Palmer's

and

Jacob's Biscuits

IN TINS AND PACKETS.

Cheaper than the Market

PERRY & CO.

Chemists, Druggists, & General Provision Merchants.

Grant Road, Tram Terminus.

NOW VERY FEW

OFFICE ROOMS

AND

GODOWNS

LEFT

To Be Let.

IN

GREAT WESTERN BUILDINGS.

APOLLO STREET, FORT.

Apply:

JETHMAL NARANDAS & Co.

ROOMS, No. 1 2

WANTED

all to know that

THE

Bombay Stationery Mart

are the

LARGEST DIRECT IMPORTERS

and suppliers of all kind of

PAPER, STATIONERY

AND

DRAWING MATERIALS

To all the Principal Railways, Indian States, Public Offices, Banks & Corporations, Schools & Colleges.

All the well-known firms in Bombay & elsewhere & to the Wholesale as well as Retail Trade.

All receive equal and most careful attention.

All discriminating people who know what constitutes

REAL ECONOMY

in the purchase and use of

OFFICE REQUISITES

THE

BEST QUALITY & VALUE

feel a great pleasure in entrusting their orders only to

THE

Bombay Stationery Mart

Victoria Buildings, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Telegrams—"PAPERWALA"

Telephone No, 145.

LILLIPUT POCKET STOVE

No. 96.

FOR CAMPERS, HUNTERS, ETC

Price Rs. 20. Postage Extra.

All kinds of stoves and parts in stock.

D. R. WAGLE,

GIRGAON STOVE DEPOT,

Near Tram Terminus, Girgaon

INDIAN STUDENTS' DEPARTMENT.

A MISERABLE FAILURE.

MR. JAMNADAS' SCATHING CONDEMNATION.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, on March 15th, in the Legislative Assembly, speaking on the Indian Student Department, said, "I claim to have some knowledge of the state of Indian students in England and I do not share the view placed before this House by Dr. Nand Lal that these students should have no guidance whatsoever in England, that they should be allowed to go from here and should be free to follow their own pursuits without being guided by any other Department. I do not think that would be a desirable thing. It would indeed be really a calamity if Indian students were allowed to go from here and to a place which is not known to them without any guidance whatsoever, either in India or in England, as to what course they should adopt with regard to prosecuting their studies in England. But I do submit, Sir, that I endorse the opinion expressed by my friend Mr. Joshi that this Department which has existed up to now has entirely failed to offer any guidance to Indian students who have gone to England. Sir, if there is one thing of which we Indians ought to be ashamed it is the state of Indian students in England. No one who has not been to England, nor any one who has not kept in touch with the condition of Indian students there, can have the slightest idea, even if it were given in the most eloquent speeches, of the miserable state in which Indian students have to live in England. I shall quote Mr. Gokhale who said in 1914, after investigating the condition of Indian students in England, that in his opinion it was criminal to send Indian students to England to receive . . . Dr. Nand Lal—May I point out, Sir, that Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas levels his attack against the students who are not present here to defend themselves.

ENSLAVING OF STUDENTS.

Mr. Dwarkadas—My friend Dr. Nand Lal is labouring under a misapprehension. Anyone who heard me speak will admit that my attack was not levelled against the students. My attack is levelled against the Department which pretended to give guidance to the students but which failed entirely to give any guidance what the students. Mr. Joshi has pointed and very rightly pointed out, that the one thing this Department concentrates upon is the task of enslaving Indian students. The result is—as the result of an attempt at enslavement is that the students go out of the hands not only of those who are trying to enslave them but they go beyond all bounds of propriety and take all sorts of license, take pride in severely criticising their own parents and their own political leaders, no matter how much they may have sacrificed in the cause of the country and they are full of hatred and bitterness against the nation. I am sorry to say, which they think has ill-treated them. This is the condition, this is the state of affairs in England: and I am quoting the words of a great Englishman, a friend of India, who is now in England and whose sympathies with India and its aspirations can never be brought into question, when I say that he told me once that if there was any hopeless lot in the country at present it was this class of Indian students who come to England, and the fault entirely is of the department which pretended to guide them but gave them no guidance whatsoever".

21, CROMWELL ROAD.

Sir, Mr. Sharp made mention of the beautiful residence that is provided to students at Cromwell Road. The less said about 21, Cromwell Road the better. I wonder Mr. Sharp knows what reputation 21, Cromwell Road has among Englishmen in England. If a respectable gentleman ventures to stand on the foot-path of 21 Cromwell Road or if his car is waiting outside the House, 21, Cromwell Road, he is told by his friends, he is warned not to stand there, otherwise he will no longer be considered respectable. No inmate of 21, Cromwell Road is looked upon as a respectable person by the decent Englishmen in India (?). And this is the beautiful house which is provided as a residence for Indian students. Sir, after my return from England in 1920, the one advice which I have taken upon myself to give to students who want to go to England was this that they should not place themselves under this department, that they should not go and live in 21, Cromwell Road, that they should rather place themselves under the guidance of those who are the friends of India and who stay in England and who would be only too glad to welcome them and give them any help and guidance that is necessary, and I have found that these students are much better off than the students who live in 21, Cromwell Road. Sir, that is with regard to the indifference that is shown to Indian students who go, leaving their parents behind, leaving their families behind, for the purpose of educating themselves in England.

AMEND THE CONSTITUTION OF DEPT.

What response do they get in the colleges in the Universities of England? There again I think I shall bring Mr. Gokhale to my help. He said that to this date the Universities of Oxford and of Cambridge are averse to admitting Indian students into their colleges, because they are afraid the morale of their colleges will suffer if Indian students are freely admitted. Indian students are made to live in a miserable house; the Indian students are not given the advantage of the best company in England; the Indian students are forced, compelled to mix with the lowest society in England; their morals do suffer. I am afraid. But I say that the whole blame for this lies on the shoulders of the department which pretends to control and guide, and which does nothing of the sort. I say, Sir, it is high time that this state of affairs should no longer exist, and that it should be improved; and the best way out of the difficulty is not to abolish the existence of the department, but so to arrange to have its personnel that it may become a source of guidance and happiness to the students and not a continual hindrance. With these words I support the motion.

THE INCOMING AND OUT-GOING VICEROY'S.

PROGRAMME.

The Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary, dated the 24th March 1921, states:—

The Right Honourable the Earl of Reading P.C., G.C.B. G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., is expected to arrive in Bombay in the evening of Friday the 1st April 1921 by the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company's steamship *Kaisar-i-Hind* to assume the office of Viceroy and Governor General of India and will be received on arrival with all the honours due to his high position. Lord Reading will not land till the following morning.

At 7-15 a.m. on Saturday, the 2nd April, a deputation consisting of the Chief Secretary to Government, the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor and one of His Excellency's Aides-de-Camp will proceed on board the *Kaisar-i-Hind* under arrangements to be made by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine.

Lord Reading will leave the *Kaisar-i-Hind* at 7-45 a.m., (and the Director of the Royal Indian Marine should be requested to consult with His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels, East Indies Station, and act in concert with him in arranging the details of [illegible]ordship's disembarkation at [illegible]ndar.) The arrangements for landing at Bandar will be made by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine. All arrangements at the Bandar will be made by the Public Works Department.

On His Lordship's arrival at the steps of the Bandar a salute of 31 guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery and by His Majesty's Ships in harbour. A Naval Guard of Honour will be drawn up on the Bandar and the road from the Bandar to the Flora Fountain will be lined by troops of the Garrison. A Guard of Honour of Indian Infantry will be drawn up at Government House, Malabar Point.

Lord Reading will be received at the Bandar by His Excellency the Governor, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India and others.

His Lordship will then be presented an Address of welcome by the President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation.

After the presentation of the address His Lordship accompanied by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay will proceed to Government House, Malabar Point, escorted by His Excellency the Governor's Body Guard and two squadrons of the 34th Poona Horse. The route will be *via* Esplanade Road, Hornby Road, Cruickshank Road, Sirgaum Road, Princess Street, Queen's Road, Sandhurst Road, Bridge, Chaupati and Walkeshwar Road maintained. The Commissioner of Police will [illegible] in order and keep the streets clear.

His Excellency at Government House the Viceroy will receive Lord Reading.

SAILING OF LORD CHELMSFORD.

His Excellency the Right Honourable Baron Chelmsford, P.C., G.B.E., V.D., G.C.M.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.M.I.E., will leave Bombay and Governor-General's steamship Malwa in the P. and O. Company's April 1921. [illegible]alyan on Saturday, the 2[illegible]

[illegible]E OF ALLIGIANCE BY LORD READING.

[illegible] the afternoon, of Sa[illegible]

[illegible] the Right Honourable Saturday the 2nd April[illegible], P.C., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., the Earl of Reading, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., will proceed to the Convocation Hall, Fort, to the University Convocation Government House to his Warrant from His Majesty the King Emperor of India, which Majesty the King [illegible]ill be read at 5 p.m.

DEPARTURE OF NEW VICEROY.

His Excellency the Right Honourable the Earl of Reading, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., Viceroy and Governor-General, will leave Bombay from the Governor's Station of the B. B. and C. I. Rly. for the Colaba Station of the B. B. and C. I. Rly. for Delhi by special train at 10 a.m. on Sunday the 3rd April 1921. The arrangements connected with His Excellency's departure will be made from Government House.

The military authorities will [illegible] necessary orders for the firing of [illegible] of 31 guns from the Saluting Battery [illegible] salute on the morning of Monday the 4th April 1921.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(Thursday, March 24.)

Mr. Gungadhar Mahadeo Wadekar is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate of the Second Class in the Poona District, vice Mr. M. K. Agashe, deceased.

With effect from the 11th March Mr. J. N. Kale, on reversion, to be First Class Subordinate Judge, Ahmednagar; Mr. G. G. Nargund to revert to the Second Class and to be Subordinate Judge, Mahad; Mr. B. N. Hublikar to be Joint Subordinate Judge, Sholapur; Mr. T. N. Desai to be Subordinate Judge, Karjat and Jamkhed, displacing Mr. D. C. Joshi, the candidate Subordinate Judge.

With effect from the date of Mr. Broomfield's return to duty, Mr. T. R. Kotwal, on reversion to be Joint First Class Subordinate Judge, Poona; Mr. J. N. Bhat to revert as Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge, Nadiad, displacing Mr. C. C. Shah, the candidate Subordinate Judge.

Lieutenant-Colonel V. de V. Hunt is appointed to be Cantonment Magistrate, Belgaum, vice Lieutenant-Colonel H. O. Warren-Codrington, proceeding on leave.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hunt is appointed to be a Magistrate of the First Class in the Belgaum District.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hunt to be a Justice of the Peace within, and for, the territories subject to the Government of Bombay other than the Presidency town of Bombay.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hunt to be a Judge of the Court of Small Causes established within the limits of the Military Cantonment of Belgaum.

Lieutenant F. C. Young to act as Cantonment Magistrate, Deesa, in addition to his own duties, vice Lieutenant W. W. R. Pryce, transferred.

The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointment vice Mr. F. Oliveira proceeded on leave, pending further orders:—

Mr. Ghulam Husain Rahimtullah Khairaz, Barrister-at-Law, to act as Third Presidency Magistrate, Bombay; Mr. Ba[illegible]narayan Athavale, LL.B., to act as Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Bombay; Mr. Hormazdiar Pheroz Dastur, Barrister-at-Law, Additional Presidency Magistrate, to act as Fifth Presidency Magistrate, Bombay on Rs. 800 per mensem; Mr. Dorab N. D. Khandalavala, Barrister-at-Law, to act as Additional Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, on Rs. 800 per mensem, vice Mr. H. P. Dastur.

Mr. D. MacLachlan, I.C.S., to act as Assistant Commissioner in Sind for a period of three months with effect from 17th April, the date on which Mr. J. A. Shillidy, I.C.S. proceeded on leave.

Mr. Saiyid Fakhruddin Abubakr El Edrus appointed to be District Deputy Collector.

Mr. R. B. Kittur, Personal Assistant to the Collector of Dharwar, is granted, with effect from 1st April, privilege leave for six weeks.

Mr. C. H. Bristow, I.C.S., Assistant Collector, East Khandesh, is granted, with effect from 1st May privilege leave for six months.

Mr. A. M. Macmillan, I.C.S., Collector of West Khandesh, is granted with effect from 15th May 1921 such privilege leave as may be due to him in combination with furlough.

Mr. Ramrav S. Kasargode, Assistant Professor of Entomology, Agricultural College, Poona, is allowed privilege leave for six months, with effect from 15th January.

Mr. E. O. Sampson, to act as Divisional Forest Officer, North Khandesh, vice Mr. D. E. S. Bourke, proceeded on leave.

Mr. F. G. Bark, to be an Assistant Engineer in Development Directorate temporarily.

The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments on the Bombay Smoke Nuisances Commission:—

(1) Mr. Arthur Morton Bell, (2) Mr. F. J. Page, (3) Mr. Ernest Fredrick Elton, vice Messrs. Nevile Marryat, John Wallace and the Chief Inspector of Steam Boilers.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. M. H. Mellnish, I.M.S., Acting Sanitary Commissioner for the Government of Bombay, is granted, with effect from the date of his relief by Lieutenant-Colonel Murphy, privilege leave for three months and twenty-four days in combination with furlough.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. O'S. Murphy, I.M.S., on return from leave to be Sanitary Commissioner for the Government of Bombay.

Mr. W. N. Cartland, Executive Engineer, Pravara Canals District, is appointed to act as Executive Engineer, Special Irrigation District, vice Mr. C. C. Inglis, Executive Engineer, proceeded on leave, in addition to his own duties.

Mr. R. Haines, Executive Engineer, is posted to the Hyderabad Canals District, vice Mr. Dhan Raj Sawhney, Executive Engineer proceeding on leave.

Mr R. H. Hammett, Assistant Executive Engineer to act as Executive Engineer, Begari Canals District, vice Mr. J. L. Grant, proceeding on leave.

The combined leave granted to Mr. C. H. H. Philpot-Brooker, Executive Engineer, is extended by his Majesty's Secretary of State for India by six months' furlough on Medical certificate.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

The following is the season report for the week ending 22nd March of the Presidency:—

Standing rabi crops generally in fair condition. Harvesting continues. Picking of cotton is in progress. The supply of fodder was sufficient except in parts of Karachi, Sukkur, Thar Parkar, Broach, Deccan, Belgaum, Bijapur and Kolhapur. The supply of water for drinking was sufficient except in parts of Hyderabad, Broach, Deccan, Bijapur, Belgaum, Kathiawar and Kolhapur. Water for irrigation was insufficient in parts of Kaira, Broach, Surat, Deccan and Karnatak. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition except in parts of West Khandesh, Ahmednagar Sholapur and Bijapur where it is deteriorating. Prices of foodgrains were almost stationary.

ALL INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS)

SIMLA, March 24.

The disturbance in the North passed away after again giving a few falls in Kashmir. Local rain has fallen in Assam. Chief amounts:—Victoria, point one and ¼ inch; Sibsagar 2; Gauhati, ¼; Temperature is about six degrees above normal in the Gagentic plains, but now nearly normal in the Punjab.

Forecast:—Dry weather, except in Assam.

Miss Bertha Phillpotts, Principal of the Westfield College since 1919, will succeed Miss Katharine Jex-Blake, the retiring Mistress of the Girton College.

The death is announced of Dr. Ironside Bruce, radiologist at the Charing Cross Hospital.

A BOON TO THE MOTOR OWNERS.

THE VACUUMETER

Consist primarily of a diaphragm which is moved by the suction of the vacuum system. The movement of this diaphragm cause the sutter to change from red to white, showing the vacuum system is filling and checking against leaks. The same movement moves the three readings showing season total, trip and gallons left in the tank, adding to the first two and subtracting from the tank reading, showing that there is less gasoline in the tank before. There is an adjustment provided to the vacuumeter can be easily celebrated to the particular vacuum system on your car.

The moving parts are substantially made from best materials and should easily outlast the car.

Apply to:—

BRITISH AUTOMOBILE CO.

HUGHES ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE WEATHER.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLAB

Bombay, 22nd March, 1921.

Means of observations taken at 6 a. m., 10 a. m. 2 p. m, 4 p. m. and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.852 inches
Temperature of Air	82 0 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.7 "
Dew Point	67.1 "
Relative humidity of Air	0 615 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	6 0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	89 9 "
Minimum do. do.	73.8 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NE, NW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	163 miles

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 24th March, 1921, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear and the air is drier than usual. Day temperature is higher than usual at Ambala and is nearly normal elsewhere. Night temperature is nearly normal at Delhi and Ambala and is lower than usual at other stations.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear except at Jhansi where they are lightly clouded. Humidity is nearly normal or in defect. Day temperature is slightly higher than usual; night temperature is [illegible] normal at Agra and Jhansi are [illegible] normal at other stations.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual except at Bikaner where humidity is in excess. Day temperature is below normal in upper Sind and in west Rajputana; night temperature is lower than usual at Jaipur and in upper Sind and west Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear except at Rajkot where they are lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual except at Bhuj and Indore where humidity is in excess. Day temperature is below normal in Gujarat and at Bhuj and Veraval; night temperature is nearly normal or in defect.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect except at Khandwa and in the Berars, where it is nearly normal. Day temperature is nearly normal or in slight excess; night temperature is above normal in the east of the division. Dust storms have occurred at Nagpur and Hoshangabad.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear except at Karwar where they are lightly clouded. Humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect except at Poona. Day temperature is higher than usual in east Hyderabad; night temperature is above normal in north Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Colombo reports fall of rain. Elsewhere weather has been dry. Skies are lightly clouded in south-east Madras and on the west coast between Calicut and Karwar, but fine clear weather prevails over the rest of the reporting area. Temperature has fallen further in northwest India and is now nearly normal or lower than usual. It is slightly higher than usual in the eastern districts of the United and the Central Provinces.

Forecast.—Weather is likely to remain generally dry.

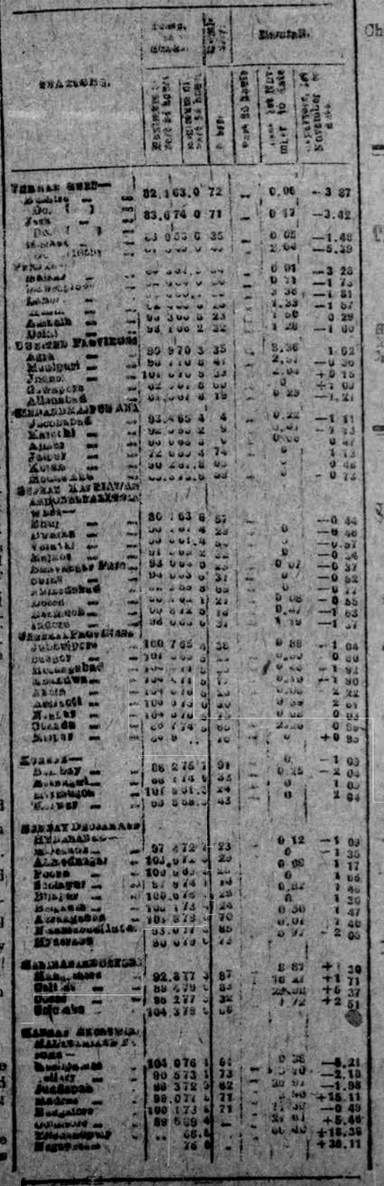
India Telegraphic Summary for the 23rd March 1921.

Nearly general rain has fallen in Assam with a few falls in Bengal. The disturbance in the north has again caused local rain in Kashmir.

Chief amounts are:—Victoria Point one inch, Sonamarg one and a half and Silchar three-quarters.

Temperature is falling rapidly in northwest India and is now about ten degrees below normal in Baluchistan.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON THURSDAY, 24th MARCH 1921.



DAYAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL BUILDING (FRONT ENTRANCE) FORT, BOMBAY.

Expert preparations as for the last twenty years both personal and through post, for High Commercial Accountancy, Banking, and Secretarial appointments or promotion. The Senior Commercial Examinations by the London Chamber of Commerce and the Government Auditors' Diploma Examination, a speciality.

PROSPECTUS ON APPLICATION.

INSURE

AGAINST FIRE, ACCIDENT, SICKNESS BURGLARY AND EMBEZZLEMENT AND ALL RISKS CONNECTED WITH MOTOR CARS, HORSES, CARRIAGES LIFTS & PLATES GLASS, WITH THE

GENERAL ACCIDENT FIRE & LIFE **ASSURANCE**

CORPORATION, LTD.

(Incorporated in Great Britain.)

2-14, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

Manager for India—G. M. ROSE.

Rich Velours in Black and Grey from Rs. 27/8.

Coke Hats in various shades (Specially ordered out for Bombay Racing Season.)

Felts in all colours, from Rs. 10/8.

Hawkes White or Piths, from Rs. 5/12

Evening Caps, attractive designs from [illegible]/12.

A. R. DIAS & BROS.

(Late of Leach & Webornay)

51/53, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY

Phone 5829.

MOTORS & GENERATORS.

Wagner A. C. Motors 1/4 to 50 H.P. Rectifiers for charging batteries. Standard testing instruments. D. C. Motors 1/9 to 15 H.P. Dynamos 1 to 13 K. W. Ready delivery. Crude Oil Engine.

Sole Agent and Distributor for India:

BABAN GOKHALAY.

Opera House, Terminus, Girgaum.

Tel. WAGNEREELEC, Bombay. 'Phone 4565

TOYS BAZAR

A Large Assortment of Toys, Dolls, Fancy goods, etc.

Wholesale and Retail at Moderate Rates.

THE TOY EMPORIUM

N. S. MISTRY

SHOP & SHOW ROOM,

"Saraswati Mahal, near Crawford Market," Bombay.

Fresh Consignment Arrived

RED MARSEILLES HEXAGONAL

TILES

Cheaper and Durable than any other make

SAJAN & CO.,

TILE AND MARBLE MERCHANTS

Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOR ANYTHING IN HARDWARE

STORES, ETC.

Inquire at

THE EASTERN ENGINEERING AND STORES SUPPLY AGENCY,

The Well-known Firm of Shipchandlers, Hardware Merchants, Stores Suppliers and Contractors.

Call or write:—

ABDUL REHMON STREET,

Mandvi Post Box No 236.

Phone. 5204. Tel. "DRUNSTEEL"

AN OPPORTUNITY

FOR

SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS DYEING FACTORIES, TANNERIES, LEATHER WORKS.

Send us your after-war orders now and leave the rest to us

We are importers & stockists of

Chemicals of all kinds

Colours and Dyestuffs,

Sizing Stores,

Tanning Materials,

Leather Goods for Textile purposes,

Bobbins and Shuttles,

Paper—Craft, Packing and Casing.

N. BHUTA & CO.

2, HAMMAM STREET

Telephone No. Tele. Add.

1857. "Bhutaco." BOMBAY.

SAVARESSES SANTAL CAPSULES

PHYSICIANS RECOMMEND THEM.

Of all Chemists. Made in London.

THE GLORIOUS DEAD.

VICTIMS OF NANKANA MASSACRE.

SHOCKING TALE OF MURDERS.

COLD AND CALCULATED BRUTALITY.

The following is the corrected narrative of the Nankana Saheb Trajedy by Prof. Teja Singh, M. A., appearing in the Khalsa Advocate.

It occurred on Sunday, the 20th February. It was the birth-day of Guru Har Rai, seventh Guru, who kept armies and wore arms, but had resolved never to use them. And he kept his resolve against greatest provocations.

The Central Gurdwara Committee, which had been elected some months ago by the representative bodies of the Sikhs of different districts, had fixed March 5th for a big meeting to be held at Nankana Sahib to adopt measures for the reform of the temple there.

On 19th February a few Sikhs, on their way to another village where a political meeting was going to be held, arrived at Nankana Sahib, Next morning about 200 Sikhs entered the temple and were welcomed While they were singing hymns, they observed that the priests began to go away one by one. A little later a few Pathans with guns entered the precincts by a small door, and standing at a little distance from the meeting began to make signs to others. In a few minutes the whole place was (filled) with grim-looking Pathans, Jats and Sadhus who carried guns, pistols and axes. All the outer doors were closed and the pilgrims found themselves shut up as in a cage.

The temple is a small four-doored room, built on a platform, with a verandah on one side. There is a low path running round the platform, and the whole open space is bordered with rooms with only two outlets, beside the main gate. The old wooden gate had been replaced by a strong one made of iron with holes to fire through.

From one of the outer rooms men were ordered to open fire on the Sikhs seated in the varandah. The Sikhs, who had vowed not to fight and kill, requested that they might be spared but it was not to be. The fire opened, and, though there were many veteran soldiers among the Sikhs, they refused to resist; for it was the day of Guru Har Rai. They ran to take shelter in the outer rooms, where they were shut up by the men.

Now the ghastly massacre began. One by one the doors were opened and the unresisting victims were killed in batches. Some of them were minced in a separate room. The bodies were dragged out and thrown into the fire which had been lighted as soon as the firing began. All the fuel and tins of kerosene oil required had been stored beforehand in the temple. Lots of these tins were found still full or lying empty. Many living Sikhs were thrown over the burning bodies and kerosene oil poured on them. Some were tied to a tree and burnt there.

A TRIUMPHANT DISPLAY.

By this time, Bhair Dalip Singh, the saintly manager of the Khalsa School, Sangla Hill, in spite of the villagers telling him that it was dangerous for him to venture near the temple, came to the main gate to intercede on behalf of the victims. He was known to the men in authority at the temple, and expected no hostility. He addressed one of them who was standing upon the roof and besought him in the Guru's name to forbear. But he was shot there and then and was dragged to a neighbouring kiln and burnt.

The men were asked: "Where is the leader of the Sikh?" They said that he might be inside the Temple. Bhai Lachman Singh, Jathedar or leader, along with a few other Sikhs had been taken to the sanctuary, thinking that nobody would attack them in that holy place. The men hastened to this place to attack the leader, but found the silver-plated door locked from inside. Then a man was sent to call the village blacksmith, and with him escaped one or two Sikhs. The blacksmith came and made a big hole in the plank of the door. It was found by peering through it that Bhai Lachman Singh and his men had taken shelter in the niche. Shot after shot was fired in the direction, and afterwards about 150 marks of bullets were counted in one place in the niche. After some time one plank of the door was plucked out. Bhai Lachman Singh was brought out alive. He was a tall, stout man, of a very fine manly bearing. Next he was tied to a tree, and was made to witness the burning alive of his companions. While he was writhing in unspeakable anguish, his head was cut off.

Then one of the persons came out with Bhai Lachman Singh's head. He rode on horseback with the Jathedar's head in his hand, and passed through the bazars, saying: "This is the man who dared to come to take the temple." The head was brought back and thrown into the fire. The men were sent outside to kill any Sikh whom they came across anywhere. The killing and burning went on without interference from 7-30 A.M., to 4-30 P. M.

The stationmaster, who is a Sikh, while going as usual in the morning to visit the temple, came to know of the massacre at about 8. He came back to the station and began to wire in different directions. He wired to Government also. At the same time S. Uttam, mill owner, wired similarly to different Sikh centres. A man was sent to inform the Deputy Commissioner, who was at a village only a few miles away. The D. C. came about midday, but, finding himself helpless, came to the station and wired for help. The troop train arrived late in the evening at about 8, by which time the deed had been done and finished. The Mahant with 26 Pathans and two Sadhus was captured and sent to Lahore More men, now about 150, have been captured.

All kinds of traffic for Nankana Sahib was stopped. More Sikh leaders, however, reached the place by motor next morning and the investigation began.

A VAST CREMATION GROUND.

When the police officers and the Sikh leaders and doctors entered the temple, the whole place looked like a vast cremation ground. Most of the bodies had been quite burnt down and reduced to ashes and pieces of bones. Without disturbing the charred heaps, they could count more than 50 skulls, beside a few dead bodies that were lying still unburnt. When on the evening of the 23rd all the remains were cremated, about 130 skulls were easily distinguished.

A woman was seen sitting there, by the heap of ashes and bones, pressing the hand of a half-burnt body. She said it was her son's. She had lost five sons and one grandson. Another woman had lost two sons; another one, a brother. And they did not weep. The daily prayer of the Sikhs contains these words:—"Those who died for their religion were flayed alive or burnt on heated plates, think of them and call on God." These familiar words uttered in the funeral prayer that day went to the hearts of the assembled Sikhs with a new meaning. It was as if we had seen a page of the old Sikh history again.

To every man upon this earth
Death cometh soon or late;
And how can man die better
Than facing fearful odds
For the ashes of his fathers.
And the temples of his gods.

The Sikh history teems with golden deeds. Here are so many more to be added to that stock which the recent tragedy of Nankana Sahib has produced. There are versions given of the incident which has happened. Full details are not yet known to the public. But this much is certain without doubt that the act committed by Mahant Narain Das is extremely horrible and monstrous. Even a brute of the tenth century would not commit such like atrocity The dark ages of despotism are no more. It is an age of democracy and enlightenment. It is the 20th century. There is the terror of British rule and justice whence the criminals, it is said, can never go scot free. In spite of this the devil Mahant has perpetrated this hideous cruelty in the clear day-light. It is difficult to find a parallel of this terrible barbarity in the world's history. Only a devil-incarnate could do it.

A MONSTER.

The accounts we hear from those who witnessed the scene at Nankana Sahib are alarming A thrill of sensation passes through the whole body. It is said the poor pilgrims were locked in and besieged Without enquiry or notice they were fired upon and massacred with Chhavis and Gandasas. To remove their traces, kerosene oil was sprinkled over them and ignited. Those who were wounded or half dead were forcibly thrust into burning fires. Some were thrown into potter's kilns. Even a cruel enemy (Germans) would not mete out such a treatment. In order to conceal the exact number of the dead, some corpses were carried away and burried or burnt at a distance. The Mahant was not satisfied with this even. He cut off the head of the "Jathedar" (Sardar Lachman Singh) and holding it by the head-hair exhibited through the city. The account is too shocking to be dwelt upon in detail. It is degraded from humanity. The doer of it does not deserve to be called a human being, but a monster. Even Massa Ranar did not carry his cruel measures to such a length. Cursed be the Mahant. The names of the dead heroes have become immortal and they have gloriously earned "Martyr's Crown of Light." They have shown that the Sikhs still have latent in them the spirit of sacrifice. Only a favourable opportunity is needed. This sacrifice has infused a new life in the whole Kahalsa Panth.

IMPURITIES OF THE TEMPLE.

The blood of the martyrs has washed away the impurities of the Temple. The Temple is no longer in the hands of those butchers who looked to their own comforts at the cost of others. The Mahants had made the birth place of our first Guru—the world giver of peace and light—a regular den of badmashes and senseless romees; it wanted to be washed clean off the filth. "God fulfils himself in many ways." The old degenerate order is no more. It is replaced by a new and better one. Our homage is due to those brave Singhs who have accomplished this gigantic task by laying down their lives unhesitatingly and have shown us what a man can do having a true faith in him. The present generation will surely remember these martyrs. In order that the coming generations may see what their heroic ancestors did for their religion, a memorial is urgently needed. Public subscriptions, I think, will not be lacking for this.

There have, for some years now, been certain sects among the Sikhs filled with reforming zeal and anxious to purify their religion and to accentuate its detachment from Hinduism, writes a correspondent in the "Statesman." Side by side with strict adherence to the principles of their religion, members of the reforming party have for some considerable time been deeply agitated over the question of the possession and control of the religious institutions of the Sikhs and a movement has been on foot to secure the management of all Sikh Gurdwaras and similar institutions. The question is complicated by the fact that the old-fashioned or conservative party among the Sikhs include most, if not all, of those who are in possession of the important Sikh shrines, to many of which valuable endowments are attached. The Mahants or guardians of these shrines consider themselves as owners, or at least, hereditary tenants, with powers of enjoyment of the endowments attached to the shrines, subject to the performance of certain religious duties. The reforming party, while deploring the abuses which are alleged to exist in the control of these shrine; and their revenues, claim that the income from the endowments are wasted by the Mahants and should be administered under the control of the whole Sikh community to whom as they allege they rightly belong The reforming party includes among its adherents not only genuine reformers but unfortunately others who from less worthy motives, desire to obtain control of valuable properties: and yet others who are known bad characters and are hostile to the present Government. The more violent members of the party, known as the Akali Jatha make a practice of going about in bands armed with axes and other implement.

In 1919 the Sikh League was inaugurated with the avowed object of demanding full right for the Sikh nation, of representing to Government matter affecting the Sikh and of reviving in the Sikh public an interest in politics.

A POLITICAL LEAGUE.

The first session of the League determined to demand from Government more seats in the Legislative Council than had been allotted to the Sikhs and, apart from this and other purely political matters, it attacked the managements of the Golden Temple in Amritsar (the most important and sacred of the Sikh shrines) and protested against the degree of control exercised by Government in that management. With the adoption of the policy of non-co-operation the agitation among the Sikhs spread rapidly and increased in vehemence and at the meeting of the Provincial Sikh League in October, 1920 resolutions were passed demanding control by the Sikhs themselves of their educational and religious institutions without interference of any kind from Government. On November, 12, a Committee called the Reformed Sikh Committee was formed to undertake the manggement of all Sikh Gardwaras and other religious institutions and to take possession of such Gurdwaras where necessary. Disputes regarding the possession of Gurdwaras in Amritsar, Lyallpur, Sheikpara, Attock and Lahore quickly arose and certain of those shrines have been occupied by the reforming party, in some cases force being used. During the occupation of the shrine in Tarn Taran in January a serious fracas took place between the two parties resulting in death of two men and injurious to over a score of others. The movement has continued and the reformers had made no secret of their intention to seize the Nankana Gurdwara, which is the wealthiest of these shrines possessing large estates in some 32 villages with an income running to lakhs of rupees. The intention eventually to take over the Nankana shrine has been avowed for at least some four or five months and, in the meanwhile, from other minor shrines in the Province, Mahants have been dispossessed, being induced to introduce changes of administration which in most cases practically placed the shrines in the possession of the Reforming Committee. The matter at issue in each case being a religious dispute and no application having been made to the authorities for protection, Government did not intervene in the matter of these small shrines. The affair at the Tarn Train shrine, however, was more serious, but the reformers remained in possession and the parties apparently colluded with the assistance of the non-co-operationists to suppress evidence in the prosecution which had been launched.

MUCH IN OBSCURITY.

In Nankana the chief Mahant, Narain Das, appears to have realised his precarious position and is said secretly to have collected men and arms for the purpose of defending the shrine. There is, however, no Police Station at Nankana and definite information with regard to these preparations was wanting. On the 11th of February a Conference was held in Lahore of the Conservative Party, i. e. the Sanatanit Sikhs, which was attended by the Mahant and from which he appears to have hurriedly returned to Nankana. Details of what happened there on the morning of the 20th are still obscure owing to the destruction of tangible evidence, but it would appear that a body of the reformers, numbering something approaching 200, proceeded to the shrine either for the purpose of worship or with the intention of taking possession of it. How the fight in the temple began is at present uncertain but the Deputy Commissioner of Sheikhpura, who was on tour in the neighbourhood, received information that a serious affray had occurred and at once hurried to the spot. He arrived shortly on the 20th and found that there had been many casualties and that the corpses of the victims, who were apparently Sikhs, had been burnt with kerosene oil. The total number of killed is estimated at about 70 (sic) and most of these met their death in an enclosure of the shrine which is a square commanded from all sides by houses The Police investigation is now in progress and the shrine has for the time being been made over by Government to a committee of Sikh gentlemen who are assisting in the enquiry.

"For the Blood is the Life."—Pure Blood brings perfect Health of body and mind—Impure Blood poisons the whole system.

Your Blood is Calling for Help

WHEN You are suffering the aches and pains of *Bad Legs, Abscesses, Ulcers, Scrofulous and Ulcerated Sores, Glandular Swellings.*

WHEN You have that constant itching and inflammation of *Piles* and *Fistula.*

WHEN You are troubled with *Eczema, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Boils, Sores, or Eruptions, continually bursting through the skin.*

WHEN You are in the grip of *Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Gout, &c.*

Stop wasting precious time and money on messy ointments and lotions which at best can but give temporary relief. The trouble lies deeper. It is your blood that is calling for help—help to fight and to rid of the poisonous, clogging impurities which are sapping your Health and Vitality, and causing you such endless suffering and torture. Now to render the blood clean and pure you cannot do better than take Clarke's Blood Mixture. This famous medicine of over 50 years' standing is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome and expel the impurities, that is why thousands of truly great cures stand to its credit. Clarke's Blood Mixture is pleasant to take, and free from anything injurious even to the most delicate. Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

Sole Wholesale Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon: Messrs. G. Atherton & Co., Calcutta and Rangoon.

TAKE **Clarke's Blood Mixture** AND BE CURED

"Everybody's Blood Purifier."

ASHTMA

World Renowned.
RADICAL AND SURE CURE
Pannah Buildings, Bellary.

To
Messrs. K. P. Ray & J. P. Ray Bros.,
5- Benares City.

Dear Sirs,

It is my great pleasure to certify that your diabetic specific is an infallible cure. It has given me immense relief after full 12 weeks' use. Certainly it has given a lie to the general opinion of the Public that the Malady is one irremediable. I strongly recommend your specific to the thousands of people who may be quetly suffering having become a prey to this fell disease.

Yours faithfully,
MADHO SINGH.
Ex-Maharajah Madho Singh of Pannah.
Fort Bellary.

NOTE.—Testimonials are sent free: Full amount is to be refunded if radical cure is not effected. This is the best time for taking the specific. (4)

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

(NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPY).

Incorporated in Holland
Established by Royal Charter 1824.

BOMBAY-Branch, Hornby House, Hornby Road
FULLY PAID-UP CAPITAL
f. 80,000,000= £ 6,666,666
RESERVE FUNDS. „ 42,513,284= „ 3,542,774
HEAD-OFFICE at AMSTERDAM (Holland)
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and the H[illegible]
Head-Agency at BATAV[illegible]

BRANCHES [illegible]

DUTCH EAST INDIES: Bandjermasin, Macassar, Bandoeng, Medan, Cheribon, Padang, Djember, Palembang, Djocja, Pekalongan, Kota Radja, Pontianak, Langsa, Semarang
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS: Singapore
CHINA: Shanghai,
JAPAN: Kobe
BRITISH INDIA: Calcutta, Bombay, [illegible]goon.
LONDON BANKERS: The National Pr[illegible]ncial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.,
BOMBAY: Interest allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on the daily balance up to Rs. 100,000; if the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
THE BOMBAY BRANCH of the Netherlands Trading Society issues LETTERS OF CREDIT, grants drafts on the above Agencies, the principal continental places, South Africa, America and Australia, buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange and undertakes general Banking business.

L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN.
Actg. Agent.

KEEP YOUR EYE!

From any trouble, Cataract, Glaucoma, Iritis, Corneal Ulcer, Redness, etc., by our 'Lotus Honey Safe remedy of nature. 1 dram Rs. 2-8, 2 dram Rs. 4 Postage Extra. Ask for Free particulars to:

NEW FORMULA CO.,
Kandi, Bengal.
(Dept Eye.) 65a

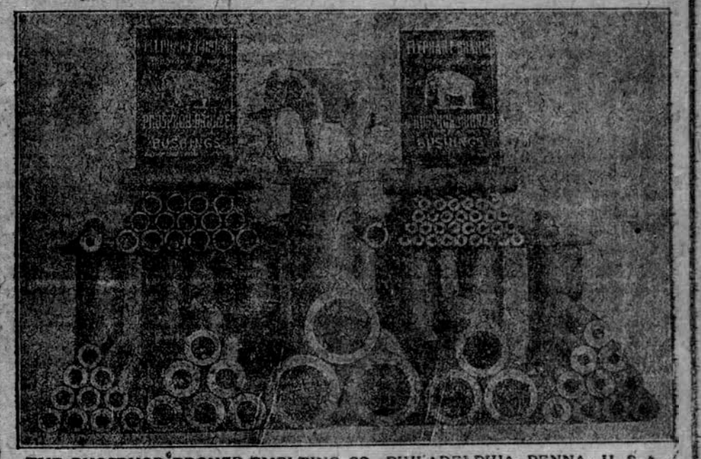
Eastern Paints & Oils Mfg., Co.

Manufacture of
Oil Paints . . .
Boiled Oils . . .
Distempers . . .
Enamels, etc., etc.
Equal any Imported Quality
Economical in use and Price.
A Real Indigenous Manufacture
Complete Rates.

Undertake Contracts For Painting.

Residential Houses, Garden, Fences, Clubs, Playgrounds, Boats, Steamers, Etc., Etc.
Up to Date Style and Prompt Execution
Tele. Address "EASTPAINTS"
22-24, Love Lane, Mazgaon, BOMBAY.

.....GENUINE.....
PHOSPHOR BRONZE FOR **BEARINGS AND BUSHINGS**



THE PHOSPHOR BRONZE SMELTING CO., PHILADELPHIA, PENNA., U. S. A.

SOLIDS in stock—

Dia.	Weight	lbs. each.
,, ⅜"	,, 1¼	lbs. ,,
,, ½"	,, 2½	lbs. ,,
,, ⅞"	,, 3⅞	lbs. ,,
,, 1"	,, 4⅓	lbs. ,,
,, 1¼"	,, 7⅛	lbs. ,,
,, 1½"	,, 9⅓	lbs. ,,
,, 1¾"	,, 12⅞	lbs. ,,
,, 2"	,, 16⅞	lbs. ,,
,, 2½"	,, 19¼	lbs. ,,
,, 3"	,, 28	lbs. ,,

Each Box 12" long.
Rs. 4-0 per lb.

CORES in stock—

Outside Dia.	Inside Dia.	Thickness of wall.	Weight each, lbs.
1¼"	⅜"	⅜"	4⅛
1½"	½"	½"	5½
1⅞"	⅝"	⅝"	7⅛
2"	1"	½"	9⅜
2¼"	1¼"	½"	10¼
2½"	1⅜"	⅝"	13⅜
2⅞"	1⅝"	⅝"	15¼
3"	1⅞"	⅝"	17⅜
3¼"	2⅛"	⅝"	19¼

Each Box 12" long.
Rs. 4-4 per lb.

The Advance Motor Co.,
"THE HOUSE FOR BETTER VALUE."
Sandhurst Bridge, Chowpati, BOMBAY.
Telep. No. 5121. Telegr:—"AUTOMOTIVE."

TANGANYIKA SETTLEMENT.

PROPOSED COLONY FOR INDIANS.

"POLITICALLY AND ECONOMICALLY UNSOUND."

GOVT. DISAPPROVAL.

The following full text of Sir Benjamin Robertson's Report, dated Dar-es-Salaam, the 4th August 1920, on the proposed settlement of Indian agriculturists in Tanganyika Territory (German East Africa) has been published by the Government of India, together with the Despatch to the Secretary of State for India thereon:—

"On the 24th July I discussed with His Honour the Administrator the proposed settlement of Indian agriculturists in Tanganyika Territory (German East Africa).

Sir Horace Byatt put before me certain practical objections to the scheme. The two most important may be briefly summarised as follow:—

(1) There is no vacant land suitable for an Indian reserve. The land which is now vacant, is generally vacant because it has some defect. That is, it is either sterile or dense bush or swamp or remote from the main lines of communication. In order, therefore, to obtain really good land for an Indian settlement it would be necessary either—

(a) to expropriate the natives, or take land necessary for their natural expansion, which would be contrary to the principle of Article 22 of the Covenant of the League of Nations; or

(b) to confiscate some of the privately owned German plantations which, under the economic clauses of the Peace Treaty, are to be realised subject to the conditions of the original grant.

(2) It is the view of the Administration that small settlers with only a moderate amount of capital, whether white or coloured, face grave risk of disaster in a country where capital for the employment of native labour is essential.

Sir H. Byatt also expressed the opinion that the principle of a reserve specially set apart for Indians would be resented by the Indians who are already settled in the Territory, as implying exclusion from free selection throughout the Territory. He considered that, as Indians desire equal treatment, they should be given equal rights with the nationals of other members of the League of Nations to settle on any available land, but that there should be no Indian reserve.

After this discussion, I journeyed up the Central Railway as far as Kilossa in order to get some idea of local conditions in the short time at my disposal. I visited the Government experimental farms which were established by the Germans at Morogoro and Kilossa, and the great Otto plantation and several smaller Greek plantations at Kilossa. I also motored for about 150 miles through the country round Kilossa along the rough tracks which serve for roads in the dry season, and saw a considerable amount of native cultivation. On my return journey I stopped at Ruvu, where there is a well-run plantation belonging to a Greek.

The principal crops on the plantations are rubber, sisal and cotton. Rubber has been a failure, and thousands of acres must be cleared of the useless rubber trees before they can be profitably cultivated. The sisal and cotton are excellent. The sisal staple runs to 5 feet, and the cotton staple to 1¼ inches. Some of the German plantations, however, are being carelessly cultivated by the contractors, to whom they are being leased annually pending sale as enemy property. The area cultivated by the natives is large. The chief food crop is a variety of sorghum. A fair amount of cotton is also being grown.

The soil is rich and fertile, especially in the Ruvu and Mkata valleys where there are wide stretches of fine black alluvium. These valleys, however, are mostly under water during the rainy season. Large areas of good soil are unoccupied, and are covered with dense bush and long grass.

SERIOUS OBSTACLES.

It is not within my province to consider whether it would be possible, after making every allowance for the expansion of native cultivation, to set apart a suitable area of good land within reasonable distance of the railway for an Indian settlement. Supposing, however, that land were available, there would still be serious ostacles. It is understood from paragraph 6 of the Secretary of State's despatch No. 101, dated the 21st August 1919, that the settlement contemplated would be "a reserve where Indians could practise their traditional methods of agriculture under a system of small holding." Any such scheme would be confronted with the following difficulties:—

(1) The climate is unhealthy and malarious. The Indian Railway staff, who live in towns where there are medical and sanitary arrangements, or who, if living elsewhere, are provided with excellent accommodation, frequently suffer from fever; several of those to whom I spoke, said that they intended to return to India on the termination of their contracts. Conditions in the bush would, of course, be very much worse. From my own experience in the settlement of jungle tracts in the Central Provinces, I am of opinion that the mortality amongst Indian settlers would be heavy; and I do not think that many Indian cultivators to whom the conditions were fairly explained, would be willing to come here.

(2) The tsetse fly has spread during the war over large areas which were formerly free. In a great part of the territory it is now impossible for cattle, horses or any domestic animal to live. Even the donkey does not long survive. In time perhaps the fly area may be reduced. But meanwhile all cultivation is done by hand, and porters are practically the only means of transport. When the country settles down, machinery will doubtless be extensively used on the big estates. But it is scarcely possible to imagine the Indian without his bullock practising his traditional methods of agriculture under a system of small holding.

(3) The climate and the absence of domestic animals mean that the Indian settler would be dependent on native labour; and it is doubtful whether the necessary labour would be forthcoming.

NEED OF CLOSE GOVERNMENT SUPERVISION.

From what I have been able to see of the country, and from what I have been told not only by Government officials, but also by business men who are interested in the development of close relations between the Territory and India, and by the Indians themselves who are established here, I am satisfied that the settlement of Indian cultivators would only be possible under close Government supervision and with liberal financial support. It would be necessary to provide special administrative officers medical officers, agricultural experts, engineers and so on. Government would have to be prepared to undertake not only the capital outlay, but also to provide an annual subsidy for several years at least. Even then success would be doubtful, and heavy mortality would almost certainly not be avoided. It would obviously be unreasonable to expect that the Administration of the Territory should saddle itself with the trouble, risk and heavy cost of a scheme from which it does not expect to derive advantage. It would presumably be necessary for the Government of India to undertake all responsibility. It is for the Government of India to consider whether they would be justified in embarking on so costly and hazardous a venture. Moreover, the administration by officers of the Government of India of a settlement within the territory of a Government responsible to the League of Nations, would be likely to be a constant embarrassment.

There is another aspect of the case. The Secretary of State remarked in paragraph 7 of his despatch No. 101, dated the 21st August, 1919, that he did not feel sure that a scheme of agricultural colonisation would necessarily coincide with local Indian aspirations; and he pointed out the danger that the concession of an area for exclusive Indian colonisation might be accompanied by, or become a future pretext for, the imposition of restrictions on the entry and free activities of Indians in other parts of the Territory. This danger is fully realised not only by local Indians, but also, it appears, by politicians in India. Resolution No. 17 of the East African Indian National Congress held at Nairobi on the 15th and 16th November 1919, was as follows:—

"That this Congress, in consideration of the services rendered by the Indians in conquering the ex-German East Africa, respectfully prays the League of Nations and the mandatory power thereunder, to reserve the said territory for the purpose of Indian colonisation."

But the President of the Congress, in his letter, dated the 17th January 1920, forwarding a copy of the proceedings to His Honour the Administrator of the Tanganyika Territory, withdrew this Resolution in the following terms:—

"It may not be out of place to mention here that on the advice of political leaders from India and in the hope of sharing equal rights and responsibilities with the other fellow-subjects of His Majesty the King in East Africa, Uganda, Zanzibar, and ex-German East Africa Protectorates, my Congress Committee has decided to refrain from asking any preferential treatment for Indians and consequent reservation of ex-German East Africa for Indian colonisation; vide Resolution No. 17."

RIGHT POSITION OF INDIANS.

In my opinion, the position which the Indians here have taken up is right. In particular, I venture to doubt whether it would be possible to claim preferential treatment for Indians in one part of the Territory, and equality of treatment everywhere else, as suggested in paragraph 8 of the despatch of the 21st August 1919. Such a claim would appear to conflict with the rights of other members of the League of Nations.

Finally, Article 22 of the Covenant of the League of Nations requires that in the administration of the territory there should be applied the principle that the well-being and development of its peoples form a sacred trust of civilization. This is not a matter with which I am directly concerned; but it may perhaps be permitted to suggest that it would not be consistent with this principle to exclude the native peoples from part of the Territory in order to form an Indian reserve.

The Indians with whom I have discussed the question in Dar-es-Salaam and elsewhere in the Territory would appear to endorse these views. They appreciate the policy that the interests of the natives should come first, and they expect no more than equal opportunity with the nationals of other members of the League of Nations. Further, they are generally of opinion that the vacant lands of the Territory are not suitable for the settlement of Indian cultivators.

In my opinion, Indians only require equal opportunity to enable them to play an important part in the development of the Territory. Indian traders, who with their families now number about 15,000, have penetrated to every corner of the country and practically monopolise the retail trade. The retail dealers are largely supplied by Indian merchants. And it is the policy of the European firms whose representatives I have met, to work with the Indians and not against them. The door is open for the closest commercial relations between the Territory and India.

Again, the climate gives the Indian an undoubted advantage over the European in many walks of life. There will be many openings for Indians as professional men, engineers, clerks, and so on, both in private business and in Government service.

Regarding agriculture and the development of the land, I am not prepared to dissent from the considered opinion of the Administrator that small holders, whether white or coloured, face grave risk of disaster in this country where capital for the employment of native labour is essential. I would only make one reservation; and that is that Indian market gardeners, who, as I myself saw at Kilossa, are growing excellent vegetables, should be given reasonable opportunity for acquiring land for cultivation in the vicinity of towns and villages, instead of depending, as they now do, on short leases from natives or others. Apart from this, it is enough that Indians with capital have equal opportunity to acquire large estates. A Kilossa shopkeeper has already a controlling interest in an adjoining cotton estate; and it is open to any Indian with sufficient capital to make similar investments. Later, when the country has developed, smaller holdings may become practicable; and the Indian cultivator will then again have equal opportunity. But the proposal to settle small cultivators in a special Indian reserve is, in my opinion, unsound both politically and economically; and I recommend that it should now be dropped."

DESPATCH TO SECRETARY OF STATE

The following is the text of the despatch to His Majesty's Secretary of State for India No. 9, dated the 10th February 1921:—

"We have the honour to refer to the correspondence ending with our despatch No. 35-Emigration, dated the 25th December 1919, regarding the question of Indian colonisation in Tanganyika Territory, formerly known as German East Africa.

The immediate issue raised in your despatch No. 101-Public, dated the 21st August 1919, was Lord Milner's offer, conveyed in Colonial Office letter No. 13721, dated the 4th April, 1919, to discuss the possibility of encouraging the settlement of Indians of a desirable class (preferably agriculturists and ex-service men) in some part of the Territory. Lord Milner was unable at that time to commit himself to any definite policy; but he recognised that India, in view of her services in the war and on general grounds of Imperial policy, had a claim to consideration in the matter. It was assumed by you that the suggestion was that some area or areas, sparsely inhabited by natives but suitable for colonisation, would be set apart as a reserve where Indians could practice their traditional methods of agriculture under a system of small holdings. You recognised the need for previous examination of local conditions by a deputation of experts, but in view of the disturbed condition of the country and the probability of an administrative redistribution of territory when the mandates were assigned, you considered that the despatch of any such deputation should be postponed. Meanwhile, however, you asked for our general views on the following points:—

(1) Whether from the point of view of India we regarded it as desirable and practicable to attempt an organised scheme of settlement;

(2) How far a suitable type of agriculturist, ex-service men or others, would be attracted by the prospects of free settlement in the territory so far as could be judged in the light of the information at present available as to its physical characteristics and potentialities;

(3) Whether we should be prepared to encourage such colonisation and how far we should be prepared to go in giving financial assistance.

The Government of India referred these questions to the Local Governments of the Provinces from which settlers would be most likely to go. Copies of our Commerce Department's letter No. 825-D., dated the December 1919, and of the replies of the Local Governments, are appended to this despatch. Sir Benjamin Robertson also was requested by us, with the consent of the Colonial Office, to break his return journey from South Africa at Dar-es-Salaam and discuss the matter informally with His Excellency the Governor of Tanganyika Territory. A copy of his report, dated the 4th August 1920, is appended. It will be understood that Sir Benjamin Robertson only stayed for a fortnight in Tanganyika Territory, and the area which he was personally able to visit was comparatively small. His report, as he himself has insisted, should in no way be regarded as a substitute for the report of the deputation of experts, including Indian representatives, which we had contemplated. At the same time, we attach great importance to the views of Sir Benjamin Robertson, who not only has long experience of agricultural colonisation in India itself, but also has exceptional knowledge regarding the settlement of Indians overseas.

OPINIONS OF PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS.

The Local Governments, as we had anticipated, have found it difficult to give a satisfactory reply to the points referred to them without more detailed and definite information regarding agricultural conditions in Tanganyika Territory. Provisionally, however, they are generally of opinion that agriculturists of the required type would not be attracted by the scheme.

The Government of Central Provinces consider that the Central Provinces are not likely to provide any appreciable number of colonists.

The Government of Bihar and Orissa are of opinion that there is no prospect of inducing agriculturists to emigrate to Tanganyika Territory from that province.

The Madras Government say:—

"Agriculturists of a suitable type are not likely to be attracted by the prospects of free settlement held out to them under the scheme. As a class they are much too conservative to migrate to, or settle in, an unknown country like East Africa, and even if they go, they would not take their womenfolk."

The Government of the United Provinces say:—

"There seems grave doubt as to whether the class of settler would be available. The Allahabad Zamindars' Association considers that the best form of colonisation would be to make large grants of land to Indian princes and big landowners. The Lieutenant-Governor considers that rapid success in any experiment in colonisation must not be looked for in view of the reluctance to emigrate of the classes to which ex-service men generally belong. Religious scruples and deep attachment to their homes are characteristic of these men."

The Punjab Government, however, are more hopeful that a scheme of colonisation might gradually be developed from small beginnings:—

"From the papers forwarded with Mr. Ley's letter, Sir Edward Maclagan, however, thinks that a fully developed scheme of colonisation could not be started in the immediate future, and that it would be necessary, as a preliminary, to send a few suitable settlers who would be tempted by large grants and large concessions and who would be given facilities for occasional return to India. If this were done, His Honour believes that a score or two adventurous agriculturists of a good type would be found in the Punjab who would be attracted to German East Africa; and if their settlement were successful, a further scheme could then be developed with a view to attracting larger numbers with their families."

The Bombay Government are unable, on the material now before them, to express a definite opinion. In particular, they consider it essential that the political and administrative questions to which we referred in our despatch of the 25th December 1919, should first be settled.

The report of Sir Benjamin Robertson shows that there are serious practical objections to any scheme of colonisation under a system of small holdings. It is true that the area which he personally inspected was comparatively small, and it is not suggested that the difficulties enumerated by him would necessarily be encountered throughout the Territory. But, on the information now before us, it must be admitted that there is, *prima facie*, reason to accept the view of the Tanganyika Administration that the country, in its present state of development, is not suited to the small settler.

CONCLUSION.

We are thus forced to this conclusion. On the one hand, the replies of the Local Governments to our enquiries show that small Indian farmers are not likely at present to be attracted by the prospect of settlement in Tanganyika. On the other hand, we are informed that a system of small holdings will not be practicable in Tanganyika, at any rate until the country is more developed. In other words, for the present, at any rate, it would appear that the demand is only for large estates, and only large estates are likely to succeed.

But, as Sir Benjamin Robertson has emphasised, there is another aspect of the case. On the one hand, we cordially agree that it would be contrary to the principles enunciated in Article 22 of the Covenant of the League of Nations, to exclude the native peoples from part of the Territory in order to form an Indian reserve. On the other hand, as you yourself suggested in your despatch of the 21st August 1919, there is a danger that the reservation of an area for exclusive Indian settlement might be made a pretext for the imposition of restrictions on Indians in other parts of the Territory. It might be argued with some speciousness that preferential treatment in one area implied differential treatment elsewhere. The concession of an Indian reserve might even be regarded as an admission of the principle of race-segregation.

It appears from Sir Benjamin Robertson's report that the Indians who are already settled in East Africa, accept the view that the interests of the natives should be considered first; and at the same time, on their own behalf, they ask for nothing more than equal rights and equal opportunity with the nationals of other members of the League of Nations. Their position is clearly stated in a letter, dated the 19th January 1920, from the Secretary of the British East Africa Indian Association to the Hon. Mr. K. K. Chanda, which was published in the Indian Press:—

"We feel that by claiming 'special' treatment in a particular place we shall forfeit our claim for 'equal' treatment everywhere. What we want is equal treatment in both East and South Africa, and in fact throughout the British Empire. By asking for special treatment in German East Africa we shall be violating the fundamental principle which we have all along been fighting for, namely, that there shall be no differentiation in the treatment meted out to various sections of His Majesty's subjects."

The terms of the Mandate for German East Africa, which was forwarded to us with letter No. J. and P.-1521, dated the 1st April 1920, from your Assistant Secretary, Judicial and Public Department, guarantees equal treatment for the nationals of all members of the League of Nations. This guarantee was specifically confirmed by Lord Milner's assurance, conveyed in Colonial Office letter No. 15886—20, dated the 12th April 1920, that "Indian settlers in the Territory will be treated on a footing of complete equality with other settlers, and that no discrimination will be made in their disfavour." If this guarantee is respected, in spirit as well as in letter, the claims of the East African Indians will be satisfied.

We agree with Sir Benjamin Robertson that the position which the East African Indians have taken up, is right; and we believe that it will be generally supported by public opinion throughout India. We have opposed and will continue to oppose unfair discrimination against our nationals overseas. We desire no discrimination in their favour. We ask for no more than equal rights. We can be satisfied with nothing less.

"NO NEED OF SENDING DEPUTATION."

It follows that we accept Sir Benjamin Robertson's recommendation that the proposal to settle small cultivators in an Indian reserve should be dropped. There will be no need, therefore, for us to send a deputation of experts to examine local conditions and select an area for Indian colonisation. At the same time, we trust that no obstacle will be placed in the way of Indians who may wish to acquire land on the same footing as the nationals of other members of the League of Nations. We are informed by Sir Benjamin Robertson that the intention of the local authorities is first to sell by auction the existing German estates, which are now leased to contractors, and afterwards to alienate vacant Crown lands from time to time, as occasion offers. Sir Benjamin Robertson was assured by His Excellency the Governor that the same opportunity would be given to Indian purchasers as to purchasers of other nationalities. We would also ask that we should be given ample notice of such sales, to enables us to answer enquiries from intending purchasers who are resident in India, and also to encourage colonisation, should we so desire, on the lines suggested by the Punjab Government.

We would also request that the attention of the local authorities should be invited to Sir Benjamin Robertson's recommendation that Indian market gardeners should be given reasonable opportunity for acquiring land for cultivation in the vicinity of towns and villages, instead of depending, as they now do, on short leases from natives or others. It is understood that the transfer of land from natives to non-natives is ordinarily prohibited, but may be permitted, in accordance with Article 7 of the Mandate, with the previous consent of the public authorities. We would suggest that it should be represented to the authorities that consent in such cases should not, without good reason, be withheld.

In conclusion, we must refer once more to the point which we urged in our despatch of the 25th December 1919, that administrative conditions in Tanganyika Territory should be such as to afford an absolute guarantee that Indians will stand on a footing of unquestioned equality with other settlers, of whatever nationality. The Mandate guarantees economic equality, but, as we understand, makes no provision for political equality. On the contrary, Article 11 of the Mandate authorises the Mandatory to constitute the territory into an administrative union with the adjacent territories under his own sovereignty or control. In view of recent events, we may perhaps be pardoned if we regard with grave misgiving the possibility of administrative union with the adjacent territory of Kenya Colony. If there is no political equality, we fear that even the guarantee of economic equality may prove to be illusory. Experience elsewhere has shown how easy it is to subvert nominal equality by administrative action. We need only recall the exclusion of Indians from the uplands of Kenya "as a matter of administrative convenience." As the Government of Bombay have expressed it, in their letter No. 12267, dated the 9th December 1920, which is appended to this despatch:

"They consider it absolutely necessary in the first instance to know what form of Government will prevail in German East Africa, and what class of people will have power to legislate and to conduct the administration. While it is true in theory that under the Mandate every resident of an original member of the League of Nations will have equal rights in the new territory, everything will depend in practice upon the people who exercise the governing power."

In our despatch of the 25th December 1919, we suggested the desirability of associating representatives of the Government of India in the preliminary discussions regarding the system of administration to be set up in the Territory. But Lord Milner replied, in Colonial Office letter No. 1795—1920, dated the 6th March 1920, that as the system of administration had already been settled, our proposal could not usefully be considered. We understand, however, from a subsequent letter from the Colonial Office, No. 15886—20, dated the 12th April 1920, that Lord Milner referred only to the organisation of Government Departments and staff, and not to the political rights of the inhabitants of the territory. We may say here that we fully recognise that the well-being and development of the native peoples should, under the conditions of the Mandate, be the first principle of the administration of the Territory. And we may perhaps add that Sir Benjamin Robertson was convinced by his experience in East Africa that it was not desirable, during the period of tutelage, that the Government should in any way be controlled by alien settlers, of whatever nationality. At the same time, our interests in Tanganyika Territory both actual and prospective are large. Their extent has not always, perhaps, been fully realised. To quote from Sir Benjamin Robertson's report:

"In my opinion, Indians only require equal opportunity to enable them to play an important part in the development of the Territory. Indian traders, who with their families now number about 15,000, have penetrated to every corner of the country and practically monopolise the retail trade. The retail dealers are largely supplied by Indian merchants. And it is the policy of the European firms whose representatives I have met, to work with the Indians and not against them. The door is open for the closest commercial relations between the Territory and India.

Again, the climate gives the Indian an undoubted advantage over the European in many walks of life. There will be many openings for Indians as professional men, engineers, clerks and so on, both in private business and in Government service.

Indians with capital have equal opportunity to acquire large estates. A Kilossa shopkeeper has already a controlling interest in an adjoining cotton estate; and it is open to any Indian with sufficient capital to make similar investments. Later, when the country has developed, smaller holdings may become practicable; and the Indian cultivator will then again have equal opportunity."

NEED OF APPOINTMENT OF COMMISSION.

We regard it as essential that there should be adequate safeguards against the development of a system of Government, which might be apathetic, or even hostile, to our legitimate aspirations. We must, therefore, repeat our request that we should be consulted. In paragraph 29 of our despatch, dated the 21st October 1920, regarding the position of Indians in Kenya Colony, we referred to the suggestion that a Royal Commission should be appointed to consider the whole question of the administration of the East African territories. The future form of Government in Tanganyika Territory would naturally be among the matters referred to such a Commission. We would again urge that a Commission should be appointed, and should include representatives of the Government of India. We would again submit that it is not possible to arrive at a statesmanlike solution of the East African question without full consideration of all the interests involved and full knowledge of the facts."

THE ORIENTAL ENGINEERING & TRADING CO.

Apply to the above firm.

For All Accessories for Electrical Installations, Electric Novelties, Heating and Cooking Appliances, Fans Ceiling and Table, Lighting Fixtures and Lamp Cases.

And Machinery A. C. and D. C. Motors in Standard Voltages, Pumps, Pumping Plants, Engines Lighting Sets, etc.

At the address below:—

RAVELIN STREET, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

DRILL

MANTLES

ELECTRIC

GAS LAMPS

FIXTURES

ACCESSORIES

THE LONDON, EASTERN AND AMERICAN TRADING Co.,

Hurnum Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Feed your Nerves and Brain WITH

REGINUS

HEALTH STRENGTH VITALITY REVIVED.

Price per Phial, Re. 1, Doz. Rs. 10.

OUR SPECIALITIES.

ASTHMA—Dry cough with sticky phlegm, hard breathing, heavy perspiration etc., are cured completely with our specific. Price per Phial, Rs. 5.

BLOOD MIXTURE—All sorts of blood poison scurvy, eruptions are cured from the system thoroughly. Bot. Re 1.

RANAGHAT CHEMICAL WORKS

RANAGHAT, BENGAL.

Sole Agents:

Messrs. B. G. Jack & Co.,

46-48 Medows Street,

BOMBAY.

At all times the desire is to go steadily along the "ROAD of PROGRESS,"

We have warred against "COMPETITION" and have killed Prejudice Thereby showing we are a power in the Musical Market.

The stiffer the struggle we cry "EXCELSIOR"

Real judges are everyday finding us to be dependable and serviceable for "HARMONIUMS" and all CLASSES OF MUSICAL GOODS.

Address:—

B. K. MUNDUL.

"Musical Specialist," of Messrs.

MUNDUL & Co.,

Amhurt Row, CALCUTTA.

America-India Export Import Co.

Lohar Chawl, Princess Street,

BOMBAY, No. 2.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

ELECTRICAL ACCESSORIES LAMPS, etc.

Prices on Application.

No. 8, Waterloo Mansions opposite Museum West, BOMBAY.

THE ONLY PLACE IN INDIA WHERE HYDROCELE IS CURED BY QUALIFIED EXPERT CENT PER CENT

by painless methods not necessitating confinement to bed. Patients attend to their daily avocations while under treatment.

Apply:—ELECTRO-THERAPEUTIC

N. B.—If you hesitate in the least degree to secure the benefit of this treatment before undergoing it—why not bring your family Doctor with you to whom convincing proof will be Adduced?

From a photo of a Bonnie Glaxo Baby

Britain's Bonniest Babies

are GLAXO Babies!

Infant Welfare Centres have been formed all over Great Britain to help mothers rear better babies. An official government list recently published gives the addresses of 1,517 Centres. *Over 1,200 such Centres* are regularly purchasing sufficient Glaxo (nearly a quarter of a million pounds weight every month) to feed continuously *over 50,000 babies*—and this as the result of more than 12 years' experience under expert medical observation.

H.M. Government purchased nearly 10,000,000 lbs. weight of

Glaxo

"Builds Bonnie Babies"

during 1917-18 to ensure that Britain's Babies should be properly fed.

Can you have more substantial proof that Glaxo is the food for YOUR Baby?

PLENTIFUL SUPPLIES OF GLAXO ARE NOW AVAILABLE
Through
Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co.,
BOMBAY.

ZARINA HAIR OILS.

THE DAINTY AND SUPERB HAIR DRESSINGS OF THE DAY.

ZARINA
Red Rose Hair Oil.
The favourite hair dressing so popular everywhere. Delicately perfumed with Otto of Virgin Roses.

ZARINA
White ose
A colourless preparation appealing to all lovers of the White Rose.

ZARINA
Jasmine Hair Oil.
The pet of the ladies, a golden colour liquid, fragrant with the sweet perfume of the flower.

ZARINA
Cocoanut Hair Oil.
Made from selected fruits, Never turns rancid. Perfumed with Otto of Roses.

ZARINA CANTHARIDINE HAIR OIL.

The speciality of the firm. Unsurpassed a for promoting growth and preventing hair falling off.

MADON, SONS & CO.

Crawford Market, BOMBAY.

Sun Glasses.
Sun Glasses.
Sun Glasses.

We are showing at present the largest and most comprehensive line of sun-glasses, glare-glasses and automobile goggles. From Rs. 3 to Rs. 300 per pair.

They save sight by day—and by night.

Spectacles and Eye glasses of every description and variety, and to suit every purpose.

Just a few in stock at present:—Prism Binoculars by Goers.

Baliwalla & Homi

The Leading Opticians of Bombay.

HORNBY ROAD, Opp. Whiteway. & KALBADEVI.

INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC.

HOW TO COMBAT IT.

In view of the fact that the influenza epidemic does not at present show any signs of abating, the Executive Health Officer brings to the notice of the public some of the features which distinguish influenza from other epidemic diseases.

Small-pox, enteric fever and cholera can be prevented by the injection of vaccines, malaria by prophylactic doses of quinine. There are unfortunately no drugs which will prevent influenza, and no vaccines of proved efficacy for warding off an attack.

The great majority of epidemic infectious diseases are accompanied by signs such as the rash in small-pox or the swollen glands in plague, which make them readily recognisable.

In influenza there are no outward signs, and this taken together with the highly infectious nature of the mildest attacks accounts for the rapidity with which epidemics spread through a community.

The disease is conveyed from the sick to the healthy, like any common cold in the head by the breath according to popular notions in reality by the minute droplets of moisture containing the virus which are expelled in loud speaking, coughing and sneezing.

In the absence of specific prophylactics, prevention largely depends on the adoption by individuals of the ordinary precautions which on knowledge of these simple facts dictates.

Sick people must stay at home: this they can do on their own initiative or they can be sent home by employers who understand that the retention of one sick worker is likely to lead to the loss of the remainder of their staff.

Those who have been accustomed to carry on whilst suffering from attacks of fever, must alter their point of view, and realise that a person who mixes with his fellows whilst suffering from influenza is guilty of precisely the same offence as a patient who goes about with the rash of small-pox upon him.

With a view to escaping infectious, everyone should spend as much time as possible in the open air and avoid crowds in theatres, cinemas, tram cars, trains and other places where close contact between sick and healthy persons in a polluted atmosphere may occur.

SPECIAL PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES.

Persons whose duties compel them to frequent crowded places should adopt the special precautionary measures advised by the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India. These consist in enhancing the resisting power of the mucous membrane of the nasal cavities through which the infection enters, by the application of a solution of common salt. The simplest and most effective method of application is as follows:—

(a) dissolve one tea-spoonful of salt in a pint of warm water,
(b) gargle the throat with some of the solution,
(c) place the remainder of the solution in a basin,
(d) immerse the nostrils in the solution,
(e) sniff slowly some of the solution up the nostrils until it is felt at the back of the throat,
(f) raise the head from the basin and allow the solution to flow from the nostrils into a bucket,
(g) repeat this process two or three times.

The whole ritual should be carried out four or five times daily. The above procedure has been reported to have given very good results during the last epidemic in South Africa. For instance, out of 91 persons, mostly nurses, who were especially exposed to infection, only three developed slight attacks.

To minimise the risk of a fatal issue, it is essential that any person attacked should at once go to bed and obtain medical treatment. Incidentally confinement to bed prevents the patient from spreading infection and thus serves two ends. Needless to say the patient should if possible occupy a separate room and remain there until convalescence is fully established.

If public opinion can be educated on the above lines and the intelligent co-operation of individuals secured, there is every reason to anticipate a substantial reduction in the present high death-rate from influenza and the respiratory diseases which complicate neglected cases.

MODERATES' CONFERENCE.

TO BE HELD IN CALCUTTA ON APRIL 9 AND 10.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 23.

It has been decided to hold the Conference of the Moderate party for two days namely, the 9th and the 10th April. The second day will be devoted altogether to the consideration of such subjects as malarial fever, cholera, small-pox, hook-worm, infant mortality, and the preventive and remedial measures that should be adopted in each case. It will be of non-political nature and will be styled the public health conference and as such it is expected that experts and others officially connected with public health work in Bengal, whether Indian or European, will also attend this conference, and take part in the discussion.

IVORY WORKS
125, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA.
Ghosh Dastider & Co.,
Manufacturers of:—
Ivory Brooch with names Re. 1, Buttons, Chains, Combs, Bangles, Toys, etc. Repairings are undertaken. Special rates to wholesale buyers.

"That's splendid. I told you 'Wincarnis' would do you good."

'Wincarnis' affords satisfaction both to those who recommend it and to those who take it. Those who recommend it, *see* the effect—those who take it, *feel* the benefit.

Why 'Wincarnis' gives renewed health to those who are

Weak, Anæmic, Nervous or Run-down.

The unique value of 'Wincarnis' is due to its *four-fold* power in promoting renewed strength and vitality.

Because 'Wincarnis' is a Tonic, a Restorative, a Blood-builder, and a Nerve strengthener—all combined in one rich, delicious, health-giving preparation.

And it is this four-fold power that enables 'Wincarnis' to promote *new* strength, *new* rich, red blood, *new* nerve force and *new* vitality.

Is it any cause for wonder that the popularity of 'Wincarnis' increases year by year?

Is it at all surprising that over 10,000 Doctors recommend it?

And is it not the best of reasons why you should take 'Wincarnis' if you are Weak, or Anæmic, or Nervous, or Run-down, or striving to regain strength after an exhausting illness?

Don't continue to suffer needlessly. Take advantage of the four-fold power of 'Wincarnis' and thus enjoy the vigorous health which comes from rich, red blood, strong steady nerves, and abundant vitality.

But be *sure* you get 'Wincarnis.'

If you want to get well—*shun substitutes.*

WINCARNIS

"The Wine of Life."

Can be obtained of all Druggists, Stores, Bazaars, &c.
Made in England by
COLEMAN & CO., LTD., Wincarnis Works, Norwich, Eng.

YOU WILL RELISH YOUR FOOD

AND HAVE NO MORE PAINS AFTER EATING

After you have eaten a meal, do you feel "too full to move," or so tired and sleepy that you want to lie down?

If you feel like that, you are not getting the full value out of your food! Much of its value is being wasted, and your health and strength are wasting, too. Unless you *do* fully and naturally digest what you eat, you cannot be strong and well, cannot be free from discomfort, cannot enjoy life as you should.

You need Mother Seigel's Syrup for your stomach's sake, and to stimulate all your organs of digestion, including the liver and bowels. Mother Seigel's Syrup will give you appetite and relish for food, make food nourish you, and thus maintain health and strength. Try it yourself to-day!

IF YOU TAKE MOTHER
SEIGEL'S SYRUP
Also in Tablet form

QUALITY SUPREME
Madorina Watches
THE "HERMADO" CHRONOMETRIC PRECISION.
Sterl. Silver case from ..... Rs. 45
12 ct. gold case from ..... Rs. 120
18 ct. gold case from ..... Rs. 170
MADORINA WATCH CO. LTD.
Kings Bldg. BOMBAY.

JAL DINSHAW & CO.

ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS.

SOLE AGENTS:

NATIONAL METAL WORKS, LTD.

Manufacturers of Building fixtures, Furniture fittings, Electric fittings, Ship at kings and fancy Brass Works.

Gastine is Gasoline economiser. Carbon troubles eliminated, power, speed and mileage increased 26 to 40 per cent., motor car troubles minimised.

No. 6, Patni Building,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

Your Baby's Early Days

Baby's natural food is mother's milk: if he cannot get this you must give him food which is practically identical with mother's milk. Only so can you keep Baby well and happy.

The 'Allenburys' Foods provide exactly what Baby needs to make him strong and healthy during the first critical months.

The 'Allenburys' Foods

Make Baby Happy and Strong.

MILK FOOD No. 1 - From birth to 3 months
MILK FOOD No. 2 - From 3 to 6 months
MALTED FOOD No. 3 - From 6 months upwards

Obtainable of all Chemists
ALLEN & HANBURYS Ltd., London

Special representative for India.
A. H. P. JENNINGS,
Box 2198, CALCUTTA.

Muffins for Tea.
Ask cook to make some real old-fashioned English muffins for tea to-day. They will be light and digestible if he uses "Raisley." To-morrow try the delicious little "Raisley" rolls, but be sure they are asked for.

Raisley

MELLIN'S FOOD

Untouched by hand
Prepared as directed, forms a perfect diet for Infants and Invalids.

MELLIN'S LACTO

Glycose Untouched By Hand

is Mellin's Food mixed with milk. Water only has to be added to prepare it for use.

MELLIN'S FOOD BISCUITS

For children after weaning.

Sample of Mellin's Food and Handbook for Mothers sent on receipt of 2 anas stamps by Messrs. LATHAM, ABERCROMBIE & CO., BOMBAY.
Mellin's Food, Ltd. (India Branch), London.

YOUR EYE?

Does it troubles you. If so try L. H. Seller's Natural Specific for Eye diseases. Cures Cataract, Glaucoma, etc. without knife. Absolutely safe, per bottle Rs. 3 and Rs. 5 from Bombay Agents: Thomson and Taylor, Esplanade Road. For particulars and proved testimonials apply to L. H. SELLER (D 11), SAMTA, BENGAL.

KATOL

The Best Insecticide Ans. 11 per tin.

JAPAN INSECT POWDER CO.
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

WANTED AGENTS

Gentleman who can command a decent business are recommended to apply to the

BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

67, Apollo Street, BOMBAY.

LIBERAL TERMS AND EVERY FACILITY TO SUITABLE MEN.

ELIXIR EAUGODIN.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST TONIC.

Sensational Review by the Press in France.

LE TEMPS.

The ELIXIR GODINEAU is now constantly talked of by the press, it is the constant subject of their articles and the talk of town and country: it is a first class strengthening and restoring tonic of miraculous power.

L'AUTORITE

The marvellous properties of the ELIXIR GODINEAU having been duly proved by various experiments, this powerful specific is now universally recommended as the best remedy against anaemia, tuberculosis and all cases of exhaustion of the organic system in general.

LE FIGARO.

To make gold, and find out the secret of ever-lasting youth; such were the two problems which alchemists had tried to solve. The progress of science has shown the uselessness of the first, but it facilitated, on the other hand, the working out of the second.

Following out the eminent professor's theories a Paris chemist of high standing, with the assistance of eminent practitioners, has prepared the Elixir bearing his name the ELIXIR GODINEAU, the effects of which are surprising.

LE MOT D'ORDRE.

Several truly marvellous cures effected by the ELIXIR GODINEAU, and which have been echoed far and wide, have given this specific universal popularity. Henceforth anaemia, rachitis, paralysis, senile degeneration will cease to exist. The ELIXIR GODINEAU rapidly suppresses all these affections produced by partial or general exhaustion of the organic system.

L'EVENEMENT.

The fairy tale of the fountain of youth is now a true and real fact; old age still scatters a few wrinkles on the face, a few snowy flakes in the hair, but it can no longer chill the hearts of men to whom the high-mettled spiritness of a youth of twenty years of age, is restored by the ELIXIR GODINEAU, one of the valuable conquests of modern science.

L'ECHO DE PARIS.

The great success of the ELIXIR GODINEAU increases from day to-day, and is fully justified. This powerful specific restores health and vigor every day to numberless invalids whose cure was despaired of All weakened or debilitated organic systems are speedily strengthened after treatment with the ELIXIR GODINEAU, the effect of which is as sure as it is rapid.

Sole Agents for India, Burma, and Ceylon.

MADON SONS & CO.

CHEMISTS,

(Original Madon's), Crawford Market, Bombay.

Price per bottle Rs. 14. Course of 3 bottles Rs. 40.

PACKING FREE. TRANSIT CHARGES EXTRA.

OLD Garments Turned out NEW

Why go to the Expense of having new clothes made, when you can get your articles done as good as new at our works.

Under Experienced and Expert Management.

A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU.

Prompt & Co.,

CLEANERS AND DYERS,

9, Tamarind Lane.

YOUR FAMILY FRIEND

We cure all aches and pains and sprains, inflamation, cough, cold, cuts bruises, etc. is]

AMRUTANJAN

The first-aid family remedy, Costs 10 As. Only. Get one and keep it handy can be had everywhere

AMRUTANJAN DEPOT

ZARZINA

Indian Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works.

An ideal combination of Sarsaparilla with Gold. The best remedy for all sorts of impurities in the blood.

Stockists:—PHILLIPS & Co., FORT.

Sole Agents:—THE CALCUTTA MEDICAL & SURGICAL STORES, 9, Bank Street, Fort.

GENUINE No 4711 ORIGINAL

EAU de COLOGNE

IN ALL SIZES
MADE IN COLOGNE, GERMANY.
PRICES MODERATE

BOMBAY PERFUMERY MART Ltd.
319 CENTURY BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

Rai Sahib Dr. K. C. DAS'S

HEALTH RESTORER.

The most useful guide for HEALTH, WEALTH AND PROSPERITY and even a companion for young and old. Distributed gratis and post free, APPLY TO:—

THE SWASTHYA SAHAYA PHARMACY,
30-2, Harrison Road, CALCUTTA

THE

EASTERN ELECTRIC LIGHT & POWER CO.,

Empire Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

(Estd. 1891)

Telepone No. 595. Telegrams:—"EASTLIGHT,"

FURUKAWA WIRES

Just unpacked Consignments of

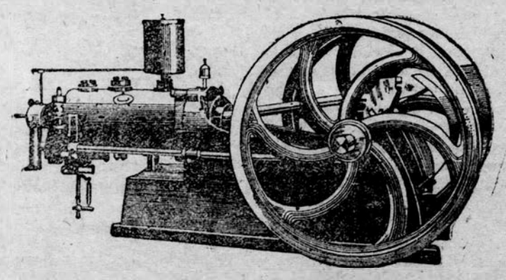
Insulation Testing Sets,
Heating Apparatus,
Boilers, Toasters, Irons,
Heating Plates,
Watchman's Clocks
Fancy Presentation Table Lamps
Illumination Strips

Also Pumps, Motors, A. C. & D. C. Fans, etc.

Prices on Application.

SUPERIOR MAKE

WILSON OIL ENGINES.



The "WILSON" OIL ENGINE is the result of 20 years' successful Oil Engine Building, the firm being one of the oldest makers of Oil Engines in Great Britain.

The Engine of to-day is the result of continuous development in design, and in the materials of construction, no expense being spared in adding improvements to design or in adopting better materials, or methods of manufacture.

The Engine has always been famed for its extreme simplicity and consequent reliability in the hands of unskilled persons.

Purchasers, may, therefore, rest assured that they are not purchasing a new and untried Engine, but that they are purchasing an Engine which has held its place and increased its sales in both home and foreign markets for the long period stated; and the makers are confident that a simpler and more reliable Oil Engine is not to be obtained at the present time.

Sole Agents—

GARLICK & Co.,

Engineers, & Iron Founders,
JACOB'S CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

PETROL

"Barnet Glass," Motor Tyres and Tubes, Lamps, Horns, Chamois Leather, Hood Cloth, etc. etc.

Can be had from H. A. KADIR & Co. Kapol Nivas, Sandhurst Road, BOMBAY 4.

Tele. "Motorstore."

WHY A WILSON'S GRINDING MILL SHOULD BE USED?

1. Space, Time and Labour are saved.
2. Grains can be ground fines and coarse at will, one pound in two to five minutes.
3. Even a boy or a girl can easily operate it.
4. It is a pleasure and luxury to use one as it grinds any grains or cereals.

O. C. Mill Rs. 30/-) Packing and forwarding
Export Mill Rs. 28/-) extra.

No family rich or poor shoud be without one.

ENGINEER & Co. PYDHONIE, BOMBAY 3.

A BOON TO THE MOTORISTS

THE KING MOTOR TAXI-CAB CO

AUTOMOBILE ENGINEERS AND SPECIALISTS.

Direct importers of motor accessories and spare parts, Dealers in all makes of tyres and tubes and lubricating oil, etc.

Repairs and overhauling of Motor Cars under expert supervision. Motor cars on hire bought and sold on commission.

Driving taught by expert trainers in the shortest time.

Office—
Parvati Bhuvan,
Sandhurst Road,

Workshop:—
Sandhurst Bridge,

BOMBAY—4.

THE FINEST FRENCH COGNAC

BRANDY.

COMANDON

WANTED SUB-AGENTS FOR PLACES UNREPRESENTED

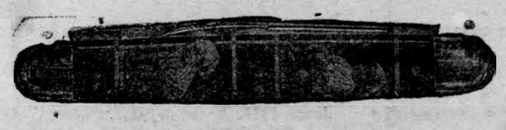
Apply Sole Agents:—

NOWROJEE ARDASEER & SONS

22-24, Cawasji Patel Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

HIGH CLASS AMERICAN POCKET KNIVES

As good a Knife as can be made. Handles transparent and indestructible. Blades of Best Steel. Exceptional Tempering. Various Styles and Designs. Suitable for OFFICE HOME AND LADIES. Discount to the Trade



Please write for descriptive pamphlet:

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA, BURMA, & CEYLON.

THAKAR & OPADEY.

Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, BOMBAY P. O. Box. 472.

CAN ALSO BE HAD AT SHRI KRISHNA STORES FORT.

"Phoenix Lager" A Quality Beer.

You will never get such quality in the whole market.

Challenge excellence of quality, purity, taste and palateness.

Sole Agents:—

Comar & Co.

Army Contractors
Frere Road.

WANTED.

WANTED AGENTS throughout India to sell copies of "How to Become a Qualified Accountant." Indispensable to Accountancy Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession in India. Pages 208. Prices Re. 1-14. Liberal Commission to Agents and Hawkers. Please apply to S. A. BHARANG-BHAR, 53, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

DR. I. P. ENAD,

Soap-expert of twenty years' standing is now in Bombay. For Instructions in manufacturing soap on small and large scales consult him at MANILAL MANSION, Lamington Road, BOMBAY, No. 7.

TAILORS FOR HIGH FOLK

(with prudence for purse.)

ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
Modern Tailors & Outfitters
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

SEASON GOODS

Just Unpacked
LARGE CONSIGNMENT of REFLEX CAMERA'S of VARIOUS MAKES 1/6 to 1/2 SIZES VARIETY of HAND AND STAND CAMERS and EVERY OTHER THING PHOTOGRAPHIC

S MAHADEO & SON,

295-299 Bora Bazar Street, Fort, BOMBAY

Karnik's AGUE Mixture.

is THE tried specific for Ague Intermittent and all sorts of Malarial Fevers. Price As. 12/-

KARNIK Depot BOMBAY 4.

Karnik's AGUE Mixture

Telel No. 4190 Telet add. Kopti C., Bombay

M. M. KOPTI AND CO.

TILE, MARBLE & TANDUR POLISHED STONE, MERCHANTS & CONTRACTORS
48, 50 Customs House Road, Fort,
BOMBAY.

WHERE OTHER KNOWN REMEDIES HAVE FAILED,

PINAK'S AGUE MIXTURE

has carried the day in removing immediately, all kinds of fevers *viz*; Ague, Malaria Influenza, etc.

SOLD BY

H. H. JETHABHAI & Co.
Sittaram Buildings,
near Crawford Market;
BOMBAY.

H. N. MISTRY & Co.

Always large stock on hand of
White Carrara, Marble Tiles and Slabs
Real Belgium Black Marble Tiles and Colour.
English White Glazed Tiles and Flooring Tiles, etc.

Old Custom House Road,
Circle, BOMBAY.
Tel. Add. SATSANG.
Telep. No. 5741.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra
on 10 April, 2017

Rs. 50,000 for NOTHING

To Celebrate the Twenty-First Anniversary of the importation into India of . . . .

WILLS'S Famous "SCISSORS" Cigarettes

The Sole Importers will distribute Rs. 50,000 by means of a competition.

Whole Packet.

Do not Send Whole packet.

First Cash Prize will be			Rs. 15,000
Second " " " "			" 5,000
Third " " " "			" 2,000
5 Cash Prizes of Rs.	500	each	
10 " " " "	250	"	
50 " " " "	100	"	
100 Cash Prizes of Rs.	50	each	
120 " " " "	25	"	
500 " " " "	10	"	
1,000 " " " "	5	"	

Making in all 1,788 Prizes!

Every competitor (whether a Prize Winner or not) will be given **2 annas** for every 50 "Scissors" fronts received in accordance with the Rules.

Front.

Cut out front only.

Collect "Scissors" Cigarette Packets—cut out the fronts and post them to:—

The Managers, "SCISSORS" Cigarettes Competition, Post Box 89, CALCUTTA.

Read the Rules Carefully

RULES AND CONDITIONS WHICH COMPETITORS MUST STRICTLY OBSERVE.

1. This Competition is open to any one who is either residing or stationed in India.

2. Each parcel of "Scissors" Cigarettes fronts must be sent by **Registered Parcels Post only and must be addressed to the MANAGERS, "SCISSORS" CIGARETTES** Competition, POST BOX 89, CALCUTTA. A letter must be enclosed in each parcel, clearly stating the Competitor's full name and address and the exact number of "Scissors" Cigarettes fronts enclosed in the parcel. No parcel will be accepted for the competition if sent by "Unregistered" Parcel Post, or otherwise than as above.

3. Only genuine "Scissors" Cigarettes fronts as issued by the Imperial Tobacco Company of India Limited and bearing the name W. D. and H. O. Wills will be accepted. Only complete fronts will be accepted; any fronts which are torn or are in any way defaced or erased will not be recognised or accepted as qualifying for the Competition.

4. Competitors should commence collecting "Scissors" Cigarettes fronts immediately but must not commence despatching them before the 1st April 1921. Competitors may send in as many parcels of "Scissors" Cigarettes Fronts as they wish and the number of "Scissors" Cigarettes fronts contained in each parcel will be credited to the Competitor. The Competition will close on the 30th June, 1921, and under no circumstances will parcels arriving by any delivery later than the last Registered Parcels Post delivery on the day of the 30th **June, 1921,** be accepted for the Competition and any "Scissors" Cigarettes fronts received by the Managers **subsequent to the delivery of the last Registered Parcels Post on the 30th June, 1921** (no matter what may have been the reason or the cause for the delay in their delivery) **will not qualify** for this competition.

5. All "Scissors" Cigarettes fronts (whether or not they have been accepted as qualifying for this competition) received by the Managers from Competitors will become the absolute property of the Imperial Tobacco Company of India Limited, and under no circumstances will any "Scissors" Cigarettes fronts be returned to any competitor (even though such fronts may not have qualified for the competition).

6. The total number of "Scissors" Cigarettes fronts received from each Competitor in accordance with these rules will be checked and ascertained as soon as possible after the 30th June, 1921. The Competitor from whom the largest total number of such "Scissors" Cigarettes fronts has been received will be awarded the first prize of Rupees Fifteen thousand (Rs. 15,000). The Competitor from whom the second largest total number of such "Scissors" Cigarettes fronts has been received will be awarded the second prize of Rupees five thousand (Rs. 5,000). The Competitor from whom the third largest total number of such "Scissors" Cigarettes fronts has been received will be awarded the third prize of Rupees Two thousand (Rs. 2,000). The Competitors from whom the next five largest total numbers of such "Scissors" Cigarettes fronts have been received will each be awarded a prize of Rupees Five hundred (Rs. 500) and so on until the total number of 1,788 prizes of the values respectively mentioned in the various posters and handbills relating to this Competition have been awarded. In addition each Competitor, whether a prize winner or not will receive payment at the rate of two annas for every complete fifty of such "Scissors" Cigarettes fronts received by the Managers; no payment will be made in respect of fractions under fifty.

7. In the event of a tie between two or more competitors for any one prize, the next lower prize or prizes according as two or more competitors may tie, will be added and the total amount of such combined prizes will be divided equally between the two or more competitors tieing.

8. Under no circumstances whatsoever will either the Managers or the Imperial Tobacco Company of India Limited acknowledge receipt of parcels containing "Scissors" Cigarettes fronts nor will they accept any responsibility whatever for any parcels of "Scissors" Cigarettes fronts not received by the Managers, whatever may have been the reason of such non-receipt, and, under no circumstances, will the Managers or the Imperial Tobacco Company of India, Limited, enter into any correspondence with Competitors, or with intending competitors, on this, or on any other subject whatever, in connection with the competition, the rules and conditions of which are clearly laid down herein.

9. The Competition will not be open to any employee of the Imperial Tobacco Company of India Limited.

10. The decision of the Managers of the Competition who have been appointed by the Imperial Tobacco Company of India Limited is final as to all matters connected with the competition including the interpretation of these rules.

11. Competitors by the fact of their entering the Competition will be considered to have accepted these rules and conditions:—

The Managers will take every care that the Cigarettes fronts received in accordance with the rules are correctly checked and counted and will arrange that the names and addresses of prize winners are published in the following Newspapers:—

"The Statesman," "The Bengalee," "The Englishman," "The Bombay Chronicle.," "The Times of India," Bombay, "The Daily Gazette," Karachi, "The Madras Mail," "The Civil and Military Gazette," "The Tribune," Lahore, and "The Pioneer," as soon as possible after 30th June 1921.

All prize moneys or cash payments to which competitors may become entitled will be sent by cheque, money order, or such other means as the Managers may think best, as soon as possible after the publication of the results of the competitions to competitors at the addresses given by them in the manner mentioned in Rule No. 2.

This Notice is issued by

THE IMPERIAL TOBACCO COMPANY OF INDIA, LTD., POST BOX 89, CALCUTTA.

Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., by MARMADUKE PICKTHALL, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press Meloni Street, Fort, Bombay.